

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORTS

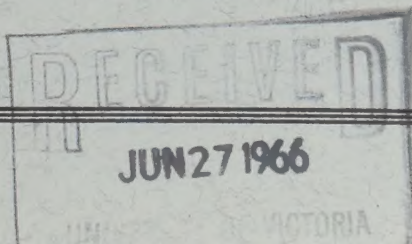
of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NINETEEN THIRTY-NINE

NINETEEN FORTY





KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH
JUNE 6th, 1939

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1939



KITCHENER, ONTARIO

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

MARCH 1941

COUNCIL

1939

President

H. W. BROWN, B.A.

Vice-President

W. J. MOTZ, M.A.

Secretary-Treasurer

P. FISHER

Local Vice-Presidents

KITCHENER—E. H. DEVITT, B.A.

GALT—MISS A. M. McRAE

WATERLOO—N. G. BOLDUC

PRESTON—M. W. KIRKWOOD

HESPELER—W. KEFFER

ELMIRA—GEO. KLINCK

NEW HAMBURG—A. R. G. SMITH

AYR—MISS E. D. WATSON

Members of the Council

D. N. PANABAKER

W. H. BREITHAUP

MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

Museum and Publication Committee

W. H. BREITHAUP

D. N. PANABAKER

MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

CONTENTS

Secretary Treasurer's Report.....	53
President's Address.....	54
The Centenary of Lord Durham's Report. H. W. Brown, B.A.	
The Royal Visit.....	59
The "Canada Museum".....	62
W. H. Breithaupt, C.E.	
New Dundee, Historical Sketch.....	70
Mrs. H. Bauer.	
The Evangelical Church in Upper Canada, 1837 to 1865.....	75
Rev. L. H. Wagner.	
A History of Bridgeport.....	80
C. Featherston.	
Wayside Crosses in Waterloo County.....	83
The New Waterloo County Registry Office.....	84
G. V. Hilborn, D.O.	
Biography:	
David Norman Panabaker.....	86
John Motz.....	90
Illustrations:	
Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth.....	<i>frontispiece</i>
The Visitors' Book.....	facing page 61
The Registry Office, Waterloo County.....	facing page 85
David N. Panabaker.....	facing page 87
John Motz.....	facing page 87

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Kitchener, on Friday evening, November 10th, 1939. Mr. H. W. Brown, the President, occupied the chair.

From the date of its organization the Society has endeavored to build up a permanent record of the pioneer settlement of the County and, while our Museum collection is of interest, our printed reports set forth more fully the pioneer experiences and the conditions which then prevailed. We should never forget the men and women who spent their time and energies preparing this County for the peaceful occupancy and support of later generations.

Historical societies are expected to look back to the past as well as forward to the future and thus seek to preserve neglected or forgotten records of former generations and at the same time to divine what records of the present day will be demanded of them by the historians of the future.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1939

Receipts:

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1939	\$285.76
Sales	5.85
Members' Fees	62.00
Bank Interest	4.30
Grants: County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
	195.00
	\$552.91

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 33.00
Printing 1937 and 1938 Reports	169.22
Postage and Stationery	17.54
Curator	22.50
General Expense	65.50
	307.76
Balance	\$245.15
Audited and found correct.	

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CENTENARY OF LORD DURHAM'S REPORT ON THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

H. W. Brown, B.A.

My subject this evening is not one that concerns Waterloo County in particular, but rather the whole Province of Ontario, and thus Waterloo County in a more or less general way. I have chosen the subject because I maintain we should accept every opportunity to do honour to the great men of the past, particularly those who were associated with the development of our native province, or who rendered to our province distinctive service. Opportunities knock harder at certain times than at others, but there can be little doubt of the emphasis of a knock which calls attention to the fact that the hundredth anniversary of an important event, undertaking or decision is at hand.

Lord Durham's famous report on British North America, and particularly on Canada, was signed by him on January 31, 1839, was presented to the Imperial government on February 4th, and was made known to the public through the press on February 8th and following days, on the instalment plan. This year then marks the hundredth anniversary of this important event. Although our meeting tonight comes late in the year, it is the first opportunity we have had to recognize it. But other societies, clubs and groups have given the event appropriate recognition earlier in the year, as have also several publications.

The man whom we seek to honour this evening, known in his earlier years as John George Lambton, was born in the County of Durham in 1792. He was a commoner, of good parentage, very shrewd, somewhat quick-tempered, liberal in his views, a good friend, and utterly opposed to all types of cruelty, or tyranny. He had previously revealed his special aptitude for studying intricate situations, and passing sound judgment on them, by serving the government as special envoy to Belgium and to Russia. Like our own Lord Tweedsmuir he was raised to the peerage before being appointed to his gubernatorial position.

What were the conditions in America which required the services of a special commissioner? Political differences were in evidence in the Maritime Provinces, lack of understanding existed between the Bermudas and the British West Indies, and unrest was in evidence in Newfoundland. These were annoying but of a more or less minor nature, and were not nearly so threatening as were the animosities and quarrels in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada.

The troubles in the two Canadas were caused largely by differences in nationality, language and creed, aggravated by political differences in the provinces themselves, as between the so-called ruling class and the common people including their representatives in Parliament. It is with Lord Durham's suggested remedy for these troubles that we are more particularly concerned, and especially with his suggestions for Upper Canada, and with the steps taken by the Home Government to carry these suggestions to a successful and desirable conclusion. Durham traced most of the trouble and dissension to its correct source, namely the well-meant Constitutional Act of 1791, or the Act of Separation, as it has been called. The act, sponsored as it was by the Pitt government, was purposely modelled after the British type, and yet took no steps to draw the two races together into one homogeneous whole. The act, in its endeavor to treat both races fairly, and retain for both certain fundamentals and traditions, actually forced them still further asunder. Moreover, as pointed out by the Opposition leader, Charles James Fox, this young colony was not yet ready for so large an assignment of self-government, and was certainly not in the position or in the mood to support an aristocracy, as was suggested by the act.

The situation was fraught with great danger. Actually rebellion against authority occurred in both Canadas, attended by considerable loss of life, and loss of property, and followed by the usual delicate task of meting out punishment to chief offenders and others. Annexation with the United States was clearly seen as a danger, which would have meant practically loss to England of all her American colonies. It was feared, too, that a condition might easily arise which would render hopeless the union of the two peoples into one satisfied and mutually helpful British colony.

When it was reported to the Imperial Government late in 1837 that rebellion was imminent, Lord Durham was selected to visit the Canadas and make a thorough study of conditions at firsthand. He received his appointment as High Commissioner in March, 1838, with the consent of the new Queen, Victoria, and was given full authority in the colony, even above that of the governor, Sir John Colborne, to effect a solution, or a partial one, to secure under oath evidence from any source, and to take whatever steps from time to time which, in his judgment, would lead eventually to peace, understanding, and loyalty to the Queen and her government.

The leader of the Imperial Parliament at the time was Earl Grey, while the leader of the Opposition was Lord Brougham.

Durham had previous to this strengthened his connection with the government of the day by marrying the daughter of Earl Grey. Naturally, therefore, he made for himself not only political friends but political enemies as well, chief of whom was Lord Brougham who, after all, secured for himself little glory because of his somewhat unfair criticism of Lord Durham, who had been granted, as we have seen, considerable authority and power by virtue of his appointment. It was, in fact, this criticism and deliberate failure to understand Durham's motives, which led to his resignation eventually. This manifest ingratitude for valuable services rendered, in accordance with his instructions, broke his spirit and undoubtedly shortened his life.

Following his appointment a brief period of preparation took place, so brief in fact, that on April 24, 1838, he was able to sail from Plymouth, on H.M.S. Hastings. There were twenty-two in his party including military aides and advisers, and a small brass band, since he was very fond of music. Five weeks later, namely on May 29th, they docked at Quebec, where he was met by Sir John Colborne and conducted to his residence, the Castle of St. Louis.

He and his party were well received, and he at once made an acceptable appeal to the people at large by issuing a proclamation which featured the sheathed sword and the olive branch. He added strength to his appeal by dismissing Colborne's advisers, and replacing them with members of his personal staff, Canadian judges and other persons in authority and at the same time in touch with the people. These acts were quite in keeping with his instructions from England, and proved that he had lost no time in discovering one of the sources of trouble in Lower Canada.

Durham's next step was to secure reliable information on various branches of government as administered in Canada. He appointed groups to secure data on education, immigration, municipal government, crown lands, and other special matters. He conferred with all classes of people, visited important centres and the hinterlands, conferred with the U.S. governments and the activities of certain anti-British groups residing boundary difficulties, and was particularly successful in securing from witnesses evidence that was to be of use to him.

One of Lord Durham's difficult problems was the handling of the border problems caused by the fact that there were in the United States fugitives from justice who used their own predicaments and the activities of certain anti-British groups residing in the United States, to make life miserable for Canadians on the border line within striking distance of such groups. This trouble was cleared up by Durham's diplomacy and by President van Buren's co-operation. His greatest difficulty, and one which favorable circumstances permitted him to solve with considerable satisfaction, not only to himself but to those involved as well, concerned the trial and punishment of those still in confinement, because of their connection with the recent rebellion.

Jails were filled and their upkeep, as well as daily provision for the welfare of the prisoners, involved considerable and unnecessary expense to the taxpayers. Fair trial seemed impossible as feeling was strong against the rebels, and yet indefinite imprisonment was unthinkable. The commissioner decided on a brilliant move, and that was to grant a general amnesty to the great majority of offenders, in honor of the coronation of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1838, and to satisfy in a large measure the demands of the loyalists by banishing the worst offenders to the Bermuda Islands. Apparently this arrangement was agreed to by almost all of those concerned as a very tactful one, and one which would be commended, as time passed, and would work out its own cure.

This disposition of a very difficult case was a masterpiece, and second only to the remarkable report on conditions in the colonies which he submitted to the Home Office at a later date. However, in common with other advanced steps and courageous undertakings, this act of Lord Durham paved the way to serious criticism of his action by his political opponents. It was alleged that he had flagrantly overstepped his powers and authority. Other charges were made where and when no defence could be set up. In fact, Durham's friends at court were missing when they were most needed. This apparent lack of confidence in his administration of affairs in Canada was conveyed to him by means of a New York newspaper. Acute disappointment overcame him, followed immediately by his resignation. This he made effective by setting sail from Quebec on Nov. 1, 1838, after having spent less than six months in Canada, during which time he succeeded in collecting more important information about the colony than anyone would have deemed possible.

Following his arrival in Plymouth, on board H.M.S. *Inconstant*, on Nov. 30th, he set himself to the task of preparing his report with the help of his wife and his daughter, who later became Lady Elgin.

As already intimated this report dealt fully with each of the British North American colonies, pointing out more particularly the defects in governmental administration. He made suggestions for improvement which were singularly foreseeing in their character. He suggested a legislative union for the two Canadas, followed in the course of time by a federal union of all the colonies. He made a plea for more self-government in the provinces, with less interference from the Home Office in England. He advocated a type of government with which we are now familiar, namely responsible government. Even in those early days he foresaw the necessity for a railway from the Maritime Provinces to those in the West to serve as a physical bond in case of union. In some respects Durham was unfair to the French population. He sought to dispense even-handed treatment to both French and English in his proposed union of the two provinces, forgetting for the moment that Lower Canada was the more populous, while the public debt of Upper Canada was larger. It was his opinion, too, that the parliamentary records should be kept in English only, although he was willing to concede to the French members of Parliament the privilege of debating in their own language.

Many, if not all, of Lord Durham's recommendations have been adopted, as far as Canada is concerned. Successive sympathetic governors strove, each in his own way, to realize for Canada the Durham ideal. This was accomplished through the Act of Union as a beginning, and finally in a big way through the British North America Act. In his report, we may well say that Lord Durham laid the foundation of our present constitutional structure, of our form of responsible government, and of our commonwealth of nations.

"Never, I believe," wrote Buller, "did a man embark on any public undertaking with more singleness and honesty of purpose." Lord Tweedsmuir said recently, "Lord Durham died disappointed, misunderstood, bitterly criticized, his brief career having closed in apparent failure." It was said of him that he had not an enemy in the world but that he was cordially disliked by many of his friends. In speaking on this subject earlier in the year Lord Tweedsmuir, to quote him again, said, "I be-

lieve that democracy in the widest sense must remain the creed of western civilization, of the French, British and American peoples, for it is consonant with something very deep in their tradition of life and spirit. Of that democracy responsible government is the core and heart, and we do well to pay tribute to the man who sacrificed health, a large part of his life, and his immediate reputation in its cause."

Lord Durham died in July, 1840, before any attempt had been made to carry out any of his recommendations. His faith in them was unshaken to the last. His last words are quoted, "Canada will some day do justice to my memory." It has. The Lambton family motto was "Le jour viendra," meaning "That day has come." It truly has come and it will recur as long as there is a Canada.



THE ROYAL VISIT

The announcement that Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, would visit Canada was received with great joy by all classes of Canadians. Their visit was to be of historic interest as they were the first reigning British Monarchs to cross the Atlantic. Canada, therefore, awaited with anticipation the news that the liner, the Empress of Australia, with the royal visitors on board, was approaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence with her convoy of cruisers, the Glasgow and the Southampton.

As the Empress neared the end of a twelve-day voyage from Portsmouth to Quebec, Canada's first official welcome to Their Majesties was extended by the Canadian destroyers, the Skeena and the Saguenay, which met the royal squadron in Cabot Strait.

After receiving the King's congratulations on their splendid appearance, the sail across the Gulf and up the mighty St. Lawrence followed. On the morning of May 17th the Empress steamed into Wolfe's Cove above Quebec City amid a deafening volume of cheering, combined with the ringing of bells and the blowing of ships' whistles.

Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and Justice

Minister E. Lapointe went aboard and extended the welcome to Their Majesties.

Immense crowds had gathered and an enthusiastic welcome was given the royal visitors upon stepping ashore. After receiving Canadian Privy Councillors, members of the Dominion Cabinet and provincial and civic leaders, the trip to the provincial legislative building followed, where the Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Patenaude and Premier Maurice Duplessis greeted the royal pair officially. The banquet provided by the Dominion Government in the Chateau Frontenac closed an eventful day.

Next day the royal visitors departed from the old French Canadian capital to start their history making tour of Canada. A special train in blue and silver carried them to Three Rivers and Montreal where a wonderful reception was accorded Their Majesties by the mayor and civic officials. The civic banquet was given in the Windsor Hotel.

Then Ottawa became the scene of a magnificent welcome by official Canada. Highlights of the visit to Ottawa were the reception of diplomatic representatives at Rideau Hall, the ceremony of assenting to bills in the Senate Chamber, and next day the trooping of the colors on Parliament Square with the King taking the salute, the unveiling of the National Memorial dedicated to the Canadian heroes of the Great War and the laying of the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court building by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, where she gave an inspiring address.

From Ottawa the royal train proceeded through Cornwall and Brockville to Kingston and then to Toronto where the provincial and civic officials gave Their Majesties a most cordial welcome.

During their brief stay in Toronto the Queen presented colours to the Royal Canadian Scottish Regiment. Outstanding also was the visit of the royal pair to Christie Street Hospital and to Woodbine track to view the running of the King's Plate and the presentation of the Dionne quintuplets to Their Majesties, who received them with gracious interest and affection.

Then followed the long trip to Winnipeg and through Western Canada where at all points the people vied with those of Eastern Canada in expressing their love and fealty in equally warm and heart-thrilling fervour.

Immemorialion
of the first visit of
their Majesties
King George the Third
and Queen Elizabeth
to the City of
Witchener

By order of the Corporation of the City of Witchener

James R. R.

Elizabeth R.

On the return to the east the itinerary lay through South-western Ontario for two days of celebration by the bustling manufacturing and agricultural communities that set the district apart in the Dominion as distinctively as the west is set apart by its wheat fields or the north by its mineral wealth.

The trip through Ontario lay through Sudbury and the Muskoka, Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe districts, arriving in Toronto on the morning of June 6th. Thence the train moved on through Guelph, Kitchener and Stratford to Windsor.

Ever since it had been known that Their Majesties would make a brief stop in Kitchener pulses ran in quickening tempo in preparations to play host to anywhere from 100,000 to 125,000 people from points near and far, who gathered to welcome their King and Queen.

The Canadian National Railway depot became the official rallying place and every point of vantage east and west of the right-of-way and adjoining ground was occupied by the immense crowd, which included thousands of children from the schools.

The day proved exceedingly warm with a cloudless sky which, however, did not prevent old and young from uniting in the tribute of welcome.

The breaking out of the royal standard from the station flag-pole officially heralded the approach of the royal train and vociferous cheers mingled with the strains of the National Anthem as Their Majesties appeared on the rear platform and became actualities as far as the assembled thousands were concerned.

Upon ascending the official enclosure the city's welcome was extended by His Worship, Mayor G. W. Gordon, who presented the civic address to the King. Their Majesties next signed the visitors' book after which followed the presentation of a large number of men and women prominent in the civic, social and religious life of the city and district. The visit was prolonged to enable Their Majesties to greet the large number of veterans assembled.

Though the entire setting was of simple type there was magnificence in the spectacle. Under the royal standard unfurled for the first time in this community and with thousands of their Waterloo County subjects an excited throng of cheer-

ing humanity before them, King George and Queen Elizabeth personified majesty in its finest sense as they smiled upon their people and received from them a powerful surge of homage, fealty and warm affection.

All too soon the visit was at an end and the train carrying the royal visitors moved on slowly, gathering speed on its way to Stratford and Windsor, next day to reach Chatham, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton and then Niagara Falls where the majestic cataract was viewed.

Then followed the trip across the international line on the way for a brief visit to Washington and President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. Later the journey included a visit to New York and the World's Fair. The return to Canada was through Sherbrooke and on to Fredericton, St. John, Charlottetown and Halifax where the Empress of Britain received the royal pair for the voyage home, with a brief stop at St. John's, Newfoundland.

In his parting message the King tendered thanks to the Canadian people for personal kindnesses and the perfect arrangements for their tour, and, while Canada's material wealth was fully assured, he wished for her sons and daughters an even greater growth in the stature of mind and spirit.

The Queen in a word of farewell thanked all for the wealth of affection offered them and said what had warmed her heart was the proof Canadians had given everywhere that they were glad to see them and added how glad she was to have seen so many of the women and children of Canada.

—P. Fisher.



THE "CANADA MUSEUM"

W. H. Breithaupt, C.E.

The oldest newspaper in the Waterloo Historical Society's collection is the "Canada Museum und Allgemeine Zeitung," published over a hundred years ago in Berlin, then a small, straggling village, now the City of Kitchener.

Four full volumes of fifty-two weekly numbers each were published and one-half volume of twenty-six numbers, the whole extending a few months over five years.

The Society has the complete first volume and a reprint of the first number, printed by Hett and Eby, local printers in 1888; also a loan of the fourth and the half fifth volume, bound together.

All available evidence goes to show that this was the first German newspaper published anywhere in Canada. The Canadian Historical Review of March, 1931, gives a check list compiled by W. S. Wallace, Librarian of Toronto University, of periodicals published in Upper Canada, 1793 to 1840. In it the "Canada Museum" is listed as the first German newspaper. There is no evidence of any other German publication anywhere in British North America at that time.

Heinrich Wilhelm Peterson, later Henry William, editor and publisher of the "Canada Museum," was a remarkable character and true pioneer. He was born in Quackenbrueck, in the Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 27th, 1793. Two years later his parents emigrated to America and for a while lived in Baltimore, Md., later in Pennsylvania. A biography of Henry William Peterson by A. E. Byerly of Guelph appears in the 1931 Report of the Waterloo Historical Society. Peterson first visited Berlin in 1832, and apparently the following year came to stay.

The first number of the "Canada Museum" was issued August 27th, 1835, its stated purpose being "Allgemein, wie der Sonnenschein, aus der Naeh, aus der Ferne, bringend alles Neue gerne" (Universal as sunshine, gladly bringing all news from near and far). The paper consisted of one folded sheet, four pages, and so continued throughout its publication. Size of the page was at first $16\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 inches, later it was $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 inches.

In general more attention was given to foreign news, especially to news from Pennsylvania, than was given to local news. Important items and some advertisements were printed both in German and English; occasionally there was a column or more in English.

The weekly publication day was Thursday, but this was not always adhered to. Occasionally a week was skipped through

absence, illness or other reason, always stated by the editor. The first full volume, 52 numbers, begun in August, 1835, was not completed until October, 1836.

The first number had a list of subscribers and stockholders, 147 of them, subscriptions ranging from fifty cents to forty dollars. Out of a total of some \$1,400 in subscriptions about \$1,000 was paid in cash, which gave the publisher a fair start. Benjamin Eby and Jacob C. Schneider each subscribed \$40.00 and paid cash. Another noted name on the list was Anton Van Egmond (subscription also \$40.00, but not paid at once). This was the Col. Anthony Van Egmond who cut out the Huron Road through the forest from Wilmot Township to Goderich seven years before for Commissioner John Galt of the Canada Company, and at this time lived on his home farm near Clinton.

Advertisers in the first number were Carl Israel, weaver; Robert Kay, hatter; two teachers, offering services, and Peter Robinson, commissioner, Toronto, with four advertisements offering Crown lands for sale.

The third number, printed on a Saturday instead of Thursday, contains the first advertisement of Dr. John Scott who had arrived in Berlin, from Galt, not long before. He soon became a leading figure in the small community, was later first Warden of Waterloo County, 1853, and first Reeve of Berlin, 1854. (John Scott was born in Bewlie Mains, Scotland, January 25th, 1814, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh University, 1834, and the same year came to Galt, Upper Canada, and from there to Berlin where he was active until his death on December 21st, 1856, while still Reeve of Berlin. Scott St., Kitchener, is named after him).

On December 3, 1837, there is notice by David Clemens, Township Clerk, of a meeting to be held, December 12th, in the school house in Berlin. December 10th, a call is put forth by the editor urging attendance at this meeting, object being the discussion of the erection of a new district, and selection of a District Town. The Member of Parliament for the District, James Durand, is to be present.

In the July 14, 1836, number there appear, in both German and English, the death notice of James M. Clayton, brother of U.S. Senator for Delaware, John M. Clayton, and brother-in-law of the editor.

There are occasional lists of letters for Berlin in the Waterloo Post Office, Daniel Schneider, Post Master. There was no post office in Berlin until 1842.

Hamilton and Dundas advertisements appear in the early numbers, among them Issac Buchanan & Co., Dry Goods; James Crooks & Co., Flamboro West, wants large quantities of black salts, a domestic product, now unknown, which seems to have been a large article of trade.

May 12, 1836, advertisement of Yoeste & Hespeler, General Store, Preston. John Wissler advertised his tannery near Lexington. Wissler erected a wire suspension bridge across the Grand River near his tannery, on which boys used to swing back and forth until finally they broke it down. Samuel Liebschuetz advertises his flour mill and General Store in Jewsbury, (later German Mills and now Parkway), and also offers building lots for sale. Alfred B. Hopkins gives notice of a new private school in Berlin.

No. 52, the last of the first volume, was issued October 20th, 1836, almost fourteen months after No. 1, due to occasional skipping of weeks, as spoken of.

November 17th, 1836, there is detailed account of a wall built partly around the Mennonite Church, the 1834 frame building which replaced the log church of 1813. A list of 116 subscribers contributed \$335.31. A length of 567 feet of wall was built, over 5 ft. high, with wooden coping, at a cost of \$339.45. To complete a surrounding wall required 490 ft. more.

Announcement is made that a German school would be started by Bishop Eby, in the school house adjoining the cemetery, the following Monday.

October 17th, 1837 issue gave an account of a general Mennonite Meeting in the Berlin Church, with visitors from as far as Markham. Twelve ministers and exhorters occupied the pulpit. Attendance was over 600 which crowded the church so that the editor could at first not get in.

December 1837 issue contained a report of rebellious disturbances in Lower Canada. Conflicts in Montreal and vicinity were noted in two extra issues.

The editor announced his address as: Berlin, Preston Post Office, Gore District, Upper Canada.

There are now occasional lists of letters for Berlin awaiting in the Preston Post Office, instead of in Waterloo as before.

December 16th, 1837, issue completed the second volume, again covering about fourteen months for the 52 numbers.

September 6th, 1838, issue announced in German and English that Henry William Peterson, the editor, had been appointed Justice of the Peace. He begged his fellow citizens to be peaceful and said: "Let no man trouble me on Sunday."

The fourth volume began on December 22nd, 1838. Announcement was made that the day of publication had been changed from Thursday to Saturday as the mail arrived from Preston on Mondays and Fridays, enabling full news of the week to be given on Saturdays.

The issue contained evidence of the rebellion in accounts of defeated attacks in Montreal and Windsor by self-styled Patriots, also the report of the hanging at Kingston of von Schultz, one of the rebel leaders, on the morning of December 8th, 1838, and notice by David Clemens, Town Clerk, Waterloo, that the annual Township Meeting of Waterloo would be held at Frederick Gaukel's Inn, Berlin, on Monday, January 7th, 1839, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. Beck announces that he has started a smelting furnace in New Hope, later Hespeler, and is ready to supply castings.

John U. Tyson advertises his Bridgeport store.

February 23rd, 1839, issue, announcement is made of the printing of a spelling book and reader for the use of German Schools, author Benjamin Eby.

Under date of March 2nd, 1839, Charles Ebert and Otto Klotz of Preston announce dissolution of partnership. Klotz to continue alone in the business of a drug and grocery store.

William Scollick, J.P., William Ellis, J.P., and H. W. Peterson, J.P., gave notice of a special, joint session at F. Gaukel's tavern, Berlin, on Saturday, April 2nd, 1839.

The Waterloo Bridge Company, pertaining no doubt to the toll bridge over the Grand River at Freeport, had occasional meetings in Waterloo or Berlin for election of officers and transaction of general business.

On May 18th, 1839, a list of tolls published as follows:

	Currency (pence)
Wagon or sleigh with one pair of horses	3
Wagon or sleigh with two pairs of horses	6
Pleasure wagon or sleigh with two horses	4
Each additional horse to such sleigh or wagon	1
Every saddle horse	1½
Sleigh or wagon with one yoke of oxen	1½
Each additional yoke of oxen	1
Every head of horned cattle, hog, pig, goat, colt, sheep or lamb	½
Every horse in droves	1
Every ass or mule	1
Foot passengers, each	½

No saw logs to be dragged over this bridge. No riders or wagons to go faster than a walk, subject to a penalty of Two Dollars.

J. S. Shoemaker, President.

June 29, 1839. Before the editor as Justice of the Peace a man was accused of having driven over the toll bridge at a faster rate than a walk, admitted it and had to pay two dollars and costs.

June, 1839, John U. Tyson, Bridgeport storekeeper, advertises repeatedly for 100,000 bushels of dry, clean field and house ashes.

August 3rd, 1839, H. W. Peterson, the editor, advertises as Notary Public and conveyancer.

There is comment at various times on Lord Durham's Report, especially on conditions in and recommendations for Upper Canada, and on August 10th, 1839, a public meeting at Salyard's Hotel, Preston, passed favorable resolutions. (Lord Durham was in Canada from May to November, 1838. His famous Report, on the state of the country and as to what should be done for responsible government, was made public in Canada in April, 1839).

Extended report of a memorable camp meeting held under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, now the Evangelical Church. It began Friday, August 23rd, on the land of David

Erb above Schneider's mill, and lasted until the following Wednesday. The editor attended all day Sunday. In his capacity as Justice of the Peace he looked about for any disturbance and found none whatever. He had been to camp meetings in Pennsylvania and found this the most orderly one he had ever attended. There was a crowd of about 800, Catholics, Lutherans, Reformed Church, Baptists, Mennonites, Tunkers, Methodists, United Brethren, Evangelical Association and others. Ministers present were Bishop Seybert (who had come nearly 400 miles on horseback to attend this meeting), John M. Sindlinger, Christian Holl, George Remige, Philip Schwille and Michael Eis. At the close of the camp meeting 26 new members joined the Association.

Under the same date appeared an advertisement calling for delivery of stone for the building of a jail in Goderich.

Frederick G. Millar had built a fine store. (The Millar store was on the east corner of King and Frederick streets, where now is the soldiers' monument).

December 7th, 1839. The new Governor General of Canada, the Hon. Carl Poulett Thompson, arrived in Toronto November 21st.

Union of Upper and Lower Canada was under discussion in Parliament in January, 1840. (This union was effected in 1841).

February 22, 1840. First divorce in Canada granted by the Legislature.

March 21, 1840. Announcement of the marriage of Queen Victoria, but uncertainty, due to conflicting reports, whether this was on the 10th or the 16th of February.

March 28th, 1840. Large advertisement of an American lottery, total prizes \$1,217,216. Full ticket \$20, half \$10, quarter \$5, eighth \$2.50. Proceeds to be used for internal improvement of the District of Columbia.

Last issue of fourth volume, No. 52, April 4th, 1840. No. 1 of fifth volume, Saturday, April 11th, 1840.

Under date of May 21, 1840, F. C. Capreol of Toronto announces his intended survey and map of a railway from Montreal to Kingston. (The Grand Trunk Railway began building on this route thirteen years later).

June 6th, 1840, advertisement of the manufacture of axes and other edge tools by Louis Brace, in Bridgeport.

Proclamation, June 18th, 1840, by W. H. Draper, Attorney-General, that the townships of Proton, Luther, Melancthon and Amaranth of Simcoe County; Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Guelph, Nichol, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and parts of Huron and Gore Districts shall form the New District of Wellington with Guelph as District Town.

August 7th, 1840, Buchanan, Harris & Co. of Hamilton, advertise their large importing house.

From the Upper Canada Gazette of August 13th, 1840, under appointments: Henry William Peterson of Berlin, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Waterloo. (Waterloo County did not officially begin, however, until 1852).

August 21st. Change of publication day to Friday.

September 18th, 1840, announcement that the bill for union of Upper and Lower Canada has been passed by the British Parliament and was to be proclaimed by the Governor-General within fifteen months.

October 23rd, 1840, sale of the German part of the printing office to Henry Eby, son of Bishop Benjamin Eby, who has been in the "Museum" office for four years, beginning as apprentice.

November 6th, 1840, H. W. Peterson, Registrar, announces that the Waterloo County, Wellington District Registry Office is now open in the Court House at Guelph, in charge of William R. Taylor, Deputy Registrar. (Mr. Peterson had evidently been appointed Registrar for the full Wellington District before this date).

Under date of December 4th, 1840, announcement is made of the Wellington Institute, a private academy, Principal J. F. A. S. Fayette, recommended by:

H. W. Peterson, J.P.

W. G. Millar.

F. G. Millar.

John Scott, Surgeon.

J. Shoemaker and Rev. Benjamin Eby.

On Friday, December 18th, 1840, appeared the last issue of the "Canada Museum," being No. 26 of the fifth volume. The

time covered by the four and a half volumes, from August 27th, 1835, to December 18th, 1840, was five years and almost four months.

The editor bids affectionate farewell to his readers and solicits their patronage for Henry Eby and his "Deutscher Canadier" as successor to the "Museum." The first number of the "Canadier" appeared January 1st, 1841.

There was no English newspaper in what became Waterloo County until the advent of the "Dumfries Courier" in Galt, in 1844.



NEW DUNDEE, ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. H. Bauer

New Dundee is situated in the southeast corner of Wilmot Township and comprises Lot 6 of the Third Concession, Block A, of the Township. It is bounded by roads leading from H. Copley's farm on the Roseville Road northward to Koehler's line fence, then west to the Petersburg Road, then south to Poth's corner, and east to the corner opposite H. Copley's farm. Through the village flows from north to south the Alder Creek, a tributary of the Nith, so called because a dense forest of alder trees at one time covered its banks. It is a beautiful little community, but its population is not yet sufficient for incorporation as a village.

John Millar is said to have been the founder and first settler at New Dundee. He came in 1826 and named the village he hoped to build in honour of his home town of Dundee in Scotland. Part of the house which he built shortly after his arrival is still standing. It was John Millar who dammed the creek and built the first saw-mill. He also operated the first store of the community and built a number of houses. He acquired a great deal of property during his lifetime and became very wealthy.

But John Millar was only one of a large family of five brothers and four sisters, most of whom were outstanding in the pioneer history of Waterloo Township and New Dundee. The Millars came from Scotland about 1825 and settled at Niag-

ara, where one of the brothers, Alexander, remained. The others went up into the interior of Upper Canada. John, as stated, settled at New Dundee and remained there all his life. Several of them settled at the Sand Hills, which was named Berlin shortly after and is now called Kitchener. These included Lillie and Betsy, who married a Mr. Tyson, and had a son Albert and a daughter who married Israel W. Bowman. Records show, however, that several members of the family lived at the Sand Hills only a short time, then moved to New Dundee and died there. Many of the family remained unmarried all their lives.

As a family, the Millars inclined to commerce rather than to agriculture. The earliest stores both in New Dundee and in Berlin were operated by members of the Millar family. In 1830, David and William Millar bought their first property in Berlin, built a house in the very heart of the little settlement and in it set up a store. Two years later they built a larger store on the southeast corner of King and Frederick streets near a huge sandhill. Frederick Street is said to have been named after another brother, Frederick. William Millar and his sister, Janet, were postmaster and postmistress of the first post office in Berlin.

Records show that Frederick Gourlay Millar went to New Dundee when still a young man. He bought the house and store of his brother John and built the first grist-mill of the settlement. Later, he moved to Port Dover, and from there he went to Burford, where he died. His widow returned to Berlin with her family of whom the known members are Alexander Millar, K.C., of Berlin; William, a lawyer, of New Hamburg, whose daughter Kate spent some time in the office of her uncle, Alexander, and is now Mrs. Stirling; Allan and David, one or both of whom became doctors, residence unknown; John, who went west, and a daughter, Isabella, who married a Mr. Jones of Burford. One of the streets of New Dundee was named after her.

William Millar and his sister, Janet, left the post office in Berlin and went to live in New Dundee. William bought a hundred acres of hardwood bush, the farm now owned by Gilbert Bergey. He built a small brick cottage and he and his house-keeping sister, Janet, lived there for the rest of their lives. William also bought a hundred acres of pine bush on the north side of the road, but he refused to sell the timber on it because he said it would be needed some day for shipbuilding. The Millars were wealthy and had money to lend. Of William it is said that he was always at home when the prospective borrowers

called. But Janet, or Aunty, as she was generally called, was something of a gad-about. Every day, rain or shine, she finished her housework by noon, indulged herself in a short nap, and went to the village for the afternoon. She was eccentric in dress and manner, but she was very agile even in old age and she enjoyed good health all her life.

John retired from business in his later years and gave the management of the store over to his son, James. The father built a new house in the village, the one now occupied by Lincoln Cassell, and there he spent the declining years of his life. He died at eighty.

The Bettschen Family is another connected with New Dundee since very early days. In 1831, David Bettschen settled on the south half of Lot 5, of the Third Concession, comprising one hundred acres. A dense forest covered the land, but Bettschen and his two sons cleared it and built on it a log house, a barn and a blacksmith shop. For ten years they lived there, subsisting on pioneer fare, such as venison, bear meat, potatoes, vegetables, milk and coarse bread. In 1842, the farm was sold to John Allchin, an Englishman, who owned the adjoining farm. Allchin offered it for sale and a certain Donald MacDonald, living south of Ayr, came to see it with the prospect of buying it, but he left without doing so. On his way home he kept thinking about the farm and wondering if he ought not to have bought it. Finally he decided to flip a coin and let it decide the issue. The coin advised him to buy and he returned and did so.

Another of the early settlers was Dan Schafer, a squatter, who took possession of the north half of Lot 5, Third Concession. He had erected a shanty, and lived in it alone, spending his waking hours in hunting and trapping. People called him Squat Schafer and said he hailed from Kentucky, but nobody really knew. He was peculiar in appearance and his coming and his going were alike shrouded in mystery. The land he cleared has come to be known as Schafer's Shanty field.

Thomas and Henry Hall, natives of Yorkshire, England, settled the northern half of Lot 6, Third Concession of Wilmot, Block A. These men were choppers, and they cleared the entire corner before they moved to Bethany, Wellington County, Ontario.

In 1829, or thereabouts, Daniel and Jacob Reichard settled near New Dundee and erected a saw-mill driven by water-

power from Alder Creek. The brothers had lived in Waterloo Township, and had played a part in the opening of the Huron Road from Guelph to Goderich on Lake Huron. In lieu of money for their services, they were given a grant of eight hundred acres of land, being a lot of two hundred acres for each member of the family, Daniel, Jacob, Polly and Christian. This land is now owned by S. Cressman, W. Witmer, G. B. Hallman and E. Becker. In the early days deer tracked through this lot on their way from the Waterloo plains to the Wilmot pineries, stopping to drink from Alder Creek. As many as thirty-one deer have been counted at a crossing. It was also a favourite haunt of bears and wandering Indians.

Abraham Klopfenstein, undoubtedly of Jewish origin, bought from The Canada Company for his son, Abraham, the north hundred acres, Lot 5, Concession 2. But the young man declined the gift and went to live in Ohio. This farm was then acquired by David Millar, and he kept store there until he died. He was buried at Rosebank cemetery. Thus by another link the Millar Family is bound to New Dundee.

The development of the community is shown in the history of its schools and churches. More than any other, these institutions mark the mental and moral standing of the people.

The first old yellow schoolhouse stood just opposite Dr. Brown's barn, facing east. It had a single room with four rows of triple seats and a large box stove in the centre of the room. No fence marked the bounds of the schoolyard; a few beech trees that belonged to the forest primeval offered the children shade and recreation.

The second school stood near the present home of M. Bock. It was larger than the first one and it was equipped with double desks and chair seats. The single classroom had two entrances, both facing south with adjoining cloakrooms and shelves for dinner-pails, one for the girls and the other for the boys.

The third schoolhouse was up on the hill near A. Toman's residence. It was burnt to the ground on February 21st, 1928, between ten and eleven in the morning, after having served the community for about thirty-four years.

These three schools were antecedents of the splendid new four-roomed school, costing \$30,000, which stands on the north side of the street, across the bridge and opposite the Mennonite

Brethren Church. It was officially opened on November 29th, 1928, by Major Coles of the Department of Education, in the presence of approximately three hundred ratepayers and prominent men from North and South Waterloo, including parliamentary representatives, school inspectors and trustees. The New Dundee band provided music and the students furnished a program of songs and recitations. A distinctive feature of the occasion was the presentation of prizes by Miss Sylvia Bock, on behalf of the Women's Institute to the students ranking first and second at the entrance examination. Mr. Edwards, M.P., presented a large Union Jack to the school and Miss Merner, the principal, received it with a suitable reply.

The urge for secondary education found satisfaction in a High School, which was opened on September 5th, 1922, in the church on Front Street. The initial attendance was ten.

The school preceded the church in New Dundee. In the early days of the settlement the old yellow schoolhouse did double duty as church and school. The services in those days were conducted by J. Kilborn and W. Thompson, Methodist preachers stationed at the nearby village of Washington in Brant County. Now there are four churches in the village, the United Brethren, erected in 1869, a Luthran church, a Baptist church and a well-equipped modern church erected by the Mennonite Brethren in Christ. Parsonages are provided for all of these churches.

Much might be said of agriculture in this community for there are many splendid farms. There has been a great development, too, in fruit growing. The earliest story of apple and pear growing in this vicinity dates back to 1829. It is related that in the fall of this year a bachelor residing in Wilmot went to visit friends near Hamilton. On his way home he munched a few apples and pears, taking care to preserve the seeds for planting in his garden. One day when he was away from home a lady friend visited his garden and finding it full of little wild trees, pulled them out and threw them over the fence. When the bachelor returned the following day he found that his precious fruit trees had been uprooted. He recovered them hastily and replanted them with great care. The result was that nine apple trees and one pear tree grew and bore the first fruit of the neighborhood.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA FROM 1837 TO 1865

Rev. L. H. Wagner

The History of the Evangelical Association, Vol. 1, last chapter, Rev. Ruben Yaekel, describes the religious conditions of the people in Waterloo County, Upper Canada, as very unsatisfactory. This he gathered from numerous letters and personal reports. Among these was a letter from H. W. Peterson of Berlin, Upper Canada, and published in the "Christliche Botschafter" on July 15th, 1838. In it he says: "We are like straying sheep without a shepherd," and makes a strong plea for a pastor. He had heard Jacob Reigel, John Zimmer and Karl Hammer and was favorably impressed with them, and the doctrine they preached. So our church took Upper Canada as one of her first mission fields, Christian Holl was sent to Waterloo County and Michael Eis to the Niagara area.

The beginning of the work of the Evangelical Church in and around Waterloo County was at a Camp Meeting on the farm of David Erb, northeast of Waterloo and not far from Lexington, on August 28th, 1839. There were 15 tents put up. Bishop John Seibert had come on horseback all the way from Illinois, about 400 miles, to attend it. The Spirit of God wonderfully manifested itself. John M. Sindlinger and others were also there. At the first service the altar was filled with seekers. A great revival followed. The few earnest Christians were encouraged and spiritually strengthened. Before the close of this first camp meeting the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. It united the people as never before. Fifty-four communicants attended, among these were Catholics, Lutherans and many others; 800 or more attended.

The church was organized with 26 members divided into two classes. One at Berlin and the other at Waterloo. The class leader of the latter was Jacob Hoffman. Services were held in the homes for several years. The following missionaries served during these years: Joseph Harlacher, Jacob Dereich, Christian Holl, J. M. Sindlinger, Michael Eis, Wm. Schmidt, Jacob Kehr, Martin Lauer, David Fischer, J. Gross, Theobold Schneider, Jacob Wagner, Solomon Weber, M. Lehn and J. Grenzenbach.

On Sept. 25th, 1841, Chr. Humel dedicated the first Evangelical Church in Canada on Queen Street, Berlin, having a

residence in the basement for the preacher. At the dedication 20 persons were converted. It was moved later to Elgin St., where it is used as a dwelling. Here the Waterloo and Lexington people worshipped with those of Berlin and surroundings. Up to 1849, New York State and Canada were connected with the Pennsylvania Conference. Then the New York Conference was organized and the Societies in Canada were connected with it.

The need of a House of Prayer and Worship at Waterloo was keenly felt among the members in and around Waterloo. The Lord put it into the heart of Samuel Burkholder to secure a lot on Church Street near King. He immediately began to plan to get a church built. This brick building is still standing and is being used as a residence. In 1851 it was dedicated to the Worship of the Triune God and the congregation continued to worship there till the new church was erected on the corner of Cedar and Water streets.

In addition to those mentioned above the following preachers also served in this new church, viz. Peter Alles, J. G. Staebler, Frank Herlan, Joseph Umbach, Werner Oetzel, H. Weiser, Henry Holtzman, C. A. Spies, Samuel Krupp, J. Wildfang, Philip Miller, G. Roth, H. Werner, Jacob Kaechele, C. F. Boller.

Two districts, Waterloo and Hamilton, were formed and in 1864 the Canada Conference was organized. The Waterloo Society of the Evangelical Association of those years gave to the church some notable sons, viz. John H. Thomas, the veteran S.S. Superintendent and choir leader, and his brother Henry, who for many years served in our Conference as a devoted pastor; Jacob Kaechele, who was chosen in 1886 as missionary to Wuerttemberg, Germany; Joseph Umbach of blessed memory, outstanding leader of our conference and even of great influence in the whole church. Woolwich, where the latter lived with his parents, was attached to Waterloo Circuit. His father was Lutheran and his mother Catholic. Under the pastorate of my sainted father, Jacob Wagner, Joseph Umbach was converted as a young man. When the New York Conference met in 1854 at Rochester, N.Y., my father took young Joseph Umbach along. There was a scarcity of preachers, so Bishop Joseph Lang pleaded for volunteers. My father arose and said there was a young man here, who came with him from Canada, who would probably help out. Brother Joseph Umbach was thereupon appointed assistant

to Frank Herlan on Waterloo Circuit. Thus without a license or even a recommendation from his class he entered the work, and later was duly ordained and became one of the most influential ministers of the church.

After the dedication of the church at Berlin the opponents of the work of the Lord were so incensed at Rev. J. Harlacher, that they stuffed a suit of clothes with straw, hung it up near the corner of King and Queen Streets and burnt it in effigy. But the work progressed. At a Bush Meeting Brother Harlacher announced a preaching at Petersburg. He took his rig in front of Mr. Ernst's tavern and stood on it. The tavernkeeper locked his doors and with the crowd listened attentively. The next meeting was held in Father Staebler's house nearby, whose family was blessed. Two sons, John G., and John, were converted and became pioneer preachers in our Conference. Two or three of John's sons also entered the ministry. A son of Jacob Staebler, Christian, was for many years a member of our Conference, then also of New York, and for years editor of our German Magazine and Sunday School literature.

Sunday School at Berlin

In 1837 Chas. Hammer came to Canada, where he found American and European Germans hungry for the word. Before the first camp meeting was held in David Erb's bush on August 23rd, 1839, a Sunday School had been started in Jacob Hailer's furniture shop on King Street, Berlin, Upper Canada. It still stands. On Saturday afternoons the shop was cleaned up for the Sunday School next day. Even Indians attended. It got too small, so the school was held in their house and later in another building. Attendance was 41. Offering \$34. When the church was built in 1841, of course, the Sunday School was held in it.

Waterloo Sunday School

After the dedication of the Church Street church in Waterloo, Valentine Knechtel, father of Rev. S. R. Knechtel, who lived in the basement, started a Sunday School with evident success. When he moved away Noah Cressman continued until he passed away. For a time it lapsed until John H. Thomas, C. Steuernagel and Hy. A. Thomas took it up. It has been kept going on successfully ever since.

In the Niagara Peninsula, in 1839, the same time that the Pennsylvania Conference sent Joseph Hallacher to Waterloo County, Michael Eis was sent to the counties along Lake Erie, where Germans had settled. With these he got in contact. He went all the way along the lake, visiting Dunnville, Rainham, South Cayuga, Walpole, Middleton and Rodney. In the township of Gainsboro was a large settlement of Germans. Here in the neighborhood of the Sonntags (Sundays) a mighty work of grace broke out. At the end of the year's missionary work, he had received 84 members in different places and many more conversions had taken place.

Around "The Twenty" there was a large settlement of Mennonites from Pennsylvania. About 20 miles west of Niagara Falls, Rev. Samuel N. Moyer of our Conference wrote that in 1841 Rev. Philip Schwilly preached in a school house on the Fly Road. When he came again this was closed to him. So he preached in the bush nearby. Then came Jacob Gross and Frederich Sharfe. Wm. Hippel opened his house. A mighty revival took place at the first meeting with many converts. Meeting continued to two in the morning. Among the converts were Jacob M. and Evangelist Samuel M. Moyer, Wm. and John Hippel, Jos. and Samuel Fry, Jacob Hauser, the Grosses and others. July 17th, 1850 a church was built and dedicated by Rev. Wm. Schmidt, and a Sunday School was started. In 1847 a Presiding Elder District was formed in Upper Canada and supplied by the New York Conference.

Preachers Who Visited Canada Before Canadian Conference Was Organized In 1864

J. Riegel; John Zinzer; Christian Holl; Michael Eis; Bishop John Seibert, 1839; Joseph Harlacher; Jacob Dereich; J. M. Sindlinger; Jacob Kehr; Martin Lauer; David Fisher; J. Gross—M. Lehn; Theobold Schneider; Jacob Wagner—Sol. Weber; J. Grenzenbach; Wm. Schmidt—J. Umbach; J. Karchele, Waterloo Mission; G. Braun, Waterloo; Wm. Schneider, Waterloo; W. Schwandt, Niagara; D. Dippel, Smiths Creek; Th. Hauch, Elgin Mission; S. Kropp, Port Elgin; Peter Alles, Conestogo; J. G. Staebler, Hamburg; Frank Herlan, Presiding Elder, Hamilton; Joseph Umbach, Niagara; Werner Oetzel; H. Weiser; Henry Holtzman, Rainham; C. A. Spies, Sebringville; Samuel Krupp, Port Elgin; J. Wildfang; Philip Miller; G. Roth; H. Werner, Carrick; Jacob Kaechele, Waterloo Mission; C. F. Boller, Carrick;

C. A. Thomas, Blenheim; C. Steuernagel, Hamburg; G. F. Buesh, Lake; L. Rothaermel, Conestogo; J. D. Yenui, Markham; G. Leif, Oxford; G. Leif, Galt.

ITEMS OF INTEREST Gleaned from New York Conference Proceedings

1849—Salary \$62.52.

1850—Bishop John Seibert, Chairman at Syracuse, N.Y.

1851—Wm. Schmidt, delegate to General Conference; salary \$72.24.

1852—New York Conference at Berlin, Upper Canada.

1853—Bishop John Seibert, Chairman; Jacob Wagner, J. G. Staebler to Waterloo Circuit; Jacob Wagner, Peter Alles to Waterloo Circuit.

1854—Jacob Wagner to York Circuit; J. Umbach and F. Herlan to Waterloo.

1855—Jacob Wagner to York and Saugeen Mission; Wm. Schmidt, delegate to General Conference.

1856—New York Conference, Clinton Township, Lincoln Co., Upper Canada.

1857—Bishop Jos. Lang, Chairman; Hamilton Mission; Jacob Wagner, Humber Circuit.

1857—Jacob Wagner, Grove, N.Y.

1858—N.Y., Jacob Wagner retired and moved to Berlin, Upper Canada, and died April 19th, 1858; Conference at Buffalo. Bishop J. Seibert preached at Buffalo and M. Lehn at Berlin; Text: Danl. 12.3, same text chosen by each. Members 1,673. Received 333, converted 248.

1859—New York Conference at Lingelbachs, Lang, Chairman. Wm. Schmidt, Sol. Weber, F. Herlan, Delegate General Conference. Members 2,221. Received 461, converted 444.

1860—Bishop W. W. Orwig, Chairman; salary \$80 to \$100. Members 2,221. Received 462, converted 444.

1861—Hamilton Church building promoted.

- 1862—New York Conference at Morriston, Upper Canada. The billeting of preachers at Conference Session changes every two days.
- 1863—Bishop W. W. Orwig, Chairman. Delegates to General Conference: F. Herlan, S. Weber, J. D. Yusui.
- 1864—Bishop J. Lang, Chairman, who appointed Mr. Philzinger. J. G. Bosch expelled as he had joined the Ebenezers. John Wagner's name appears. Division of New York and Canada Conferences. Former gets 24 and latter 23 preachers. Waterloo—Sol. Weber; Hamilton—F. Herlan. Numbers 2,821; Sunday School 1,423. In Canada gifts received for tables not charged.



A HISTORY OF BRIDGEPORT

C. Featherston

The first settler in this district was Peter Erb, who came to this region from Pennsylvania in 1807. He settled on the west side of the Grand River about one mile northwest of where the village now stands. His home was on the present farm of L. C. Klie. Before passing on it is interesting to note that Peter Erb was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Edward Meisel whose husband is an employee of the Shirk and Snider flour mill which is about the only pioneer business which has survived the years.

Bridgeport itself was not started until 1829 when Jacob Shoemaker built the dam on the stream flowing from Waterloo into the Grand River. The next year, 1830, he built his grist-mill and saw-mill near the mouth of the creek. The early settlement which grew up around the mill was known as Shoemaker's Mill. This district was on the west side of the river and for some strange reason was called Shoemaker's Mill, Lancaster and later Glasgow. John U. Tyson began a settlement on the east side of the river which he called Bridgeport. In 1851 Smith in "Smith's Canada" remarks that the mill had five run of stone but the two settlements on either side of the river should have the same name to make less confusion. This was done and the name Bridgeport was chosen.

The first store was located on an island between the bridges which spanned the river. These bridges were of wood but were replaced in 1897 by two steel spans across the main river and a smaller span across the narrow channel to the east. In 1934, these spans were in turn replaced by the present concrete bridge built in five equal arched sections, the island being graded away.

Lancaster House was the first hotel in the village. It was built in 1840 and is situated at the junction of Lancaster and Mill Streets. This hotel is still in use. A second hotel, Grand Hotel, was constructed at the end of Lancaster Street. There was another hotel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the corner of Bridge Street and the Bloomingdale road, the building of which is still standing.

In the early days there were several general stores in Bridgeport. The most important of these was carried on by a German, Peter N. Tagge, a native of Holstein, where he was born in 1816. Tagge came to Bridgeport in the early forties and remained in business here for fifteen years. He was postmaster, general merchant, justice of the peace and township auditor. He bought and sold grain and did a semi-wholesale business with blacksmiths and others. At the height of his prosperity he did a business valued at \$100,000 yearly. Berlin people then came to Bridgeport to do their shopping.

Industries were built up on the west side of the river. Aside from the grist-mill and saw-mill were a cooper shop, a wagon shop, a stave and barrel factory, blacksmith shops, woollen mills, potash factory, shoemaker shops, tailor shops, tannery, cider-mill, brewery, broom factory, tinsmith shop, oil-mill and lime-kiln.

Prior to 1852 Bridgeport was larger than Berlin, but in that year the Grand Trunk Railway was built through the latter and from that date Berlin grew while Bridgeport lost its industries.

The Shoemaker mill, now owned by Shirk and Snider, Limited, a joint stock company of which C. P. Bechtel is president and manager, was operated by Mr. Shoemaker for twenty years, when it was taken over by Eby and Devitt. Later Mr. Devitt retired and in 1870 Shirk and Snider became the owners. George Shirk is dead but his brother Noah still works in the mill. The first grinding was done with mill-stones. In the early days flour was teamed to Dundas for shipment. The old homestead of Mr.

Shoemaker still stands. It is a large, red brick structure across the street from the mill and is owned by Moses Hunsburger. In 1902 a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway was built to the sugar factory and to the Shirk and Snider mill. The first telephone used in the village was in the mill office. Shirk and Snider also had telegraphic operating apparatus.

Berlin and Bridgeport were connected by the Berlin and Bridgeport Electric Railway. It was then that the village became a kind of summer resort. The Street Railway Company erected the casino in 1903 in Riverside Park along the Grand River. The park contained about seven acres of land. The building had a hall with a polished maple floor for dancing and roller-skating. The ground floor contained a dining-room and a kitchen. To reach the other side of the river passengers were carried on a ferry pulled across by cable. The casino has since been used as a slipper factory and machine-shop but is now vacant.

In 1905 Hydro-Electric power was used in the homes, but it was not utilized for street lighting until 1913.

The first church of the village was built on the Bloomingdale Road. It was given to the village by John Tyson and called the Free Church as any denomination was free to use it for church services. The Evangelicals first met in Lexington, later holding services in the old school which they bought in 1879 for their church. In 1889 they built a white brick church just back of the old school which was on the north corner of Bridge and Woolwich streets. In 1933 this church was replaced by the present structure which was built on the site of the old school. The Lutherans built their church on Lancaster Street in 1888.

The first school was of log construction and was built in 1845. One of the first teachers was a Mr. Brown. In 1867, two teachers, Mr. Mulkerson and Miss Dobbin taught in the same room. When the Evangelicals purchased the old school it was agreed that they could hold Sunday School services but no preaching services, this being the desire of one of the school trustees. In 1879 the present school site was purchased. The school was two-roomed and of white brick construction. The trustees at that time were Moses Kraft, Peter Shirk and Andrew Weber. Ezra Eby and Jeannie Frame were the teachers at the time. It might be of interest to note that Ezra Eby was the one who wrote considerable local history. In 1898, the third room was added and the fourth in 1927.

The following list of tradesmen in 1857 might give us some idea of the importance of the village at that time:

Philip Beck, tailor; Gottlieb Bitzer, tavernkeeper; Diefenbacher and Bros., brickmakers; Eby and Devitt, millers; Thomas Ferrier, tavernkeeper; George Fischer, shoemaker; John Gunther, tailor and saloonkeeper; Samuel Hendrick, blacksmith; L. Herborn, shoemaker; Adam Huff, tailor, storekeeper; Henry Huff, carpenter, joiner; Christa Huff, tavernkeeper; Hurst and Garlich, blacksmiths; Kettle and Wendling, woollen manufacturers; Michael Kreutzwisser, carpenter; John Mueller, blacksmith; Mathias Rotang, wagonmaker; P. Schweikle, butcher; Jacob Seibert, carpenter; Ferdinand Seiferth, blacksmith; Peter Tagge, J.P., storekeeper; James Walker, carpenter; James Woolner, carpenter; Michael Zimmerman, mason.

While recalling the early days in Bridgeport, a neighboring centre can be remembered. About two miles up the river from Bridgeport there was a thriving business known as the Eagle Tannery on the west bank of the river. John Wissler came to Waterloo Township from Pennsylvania in 1834 and built the tannery, a brick dwelling for himself, and a number of homes for his men. He also operated a store, a saddler shop, shoe shop and a farm. In 1837 his brother, Levi, entered into partnership with him and remained four years. Sem Wissler came to the tannery to work in 1839 and worked until 1841. He received \$2,650 from home and bought the business from his brother, Levi, who returned to Pennsylvania. In the early days of this settlement a suspension wire footbridge was stretched across the Grand River for ease in crossing. The boys of the district swung on it until it fell into the river.



WAYSIDE CROSSES IN OR NEAR WATERLOO COUNTY

Wayside shrines are not unusual in rural Quebec but their existence in or near Waterloo County is not generally known.

The roadside cross standing above the village of Weissenberg, was placed on the former farm of John Koehler. The cross stands opposite the school of Section No. 6, Pilkington, a brick building erected in 1875. John Koehler acquired

possession of the farm on January 28th, 1869. A son, James, a prominent merchant in Guelph, had the cross erected on the old homestead as a memorial to his parents. In 1916 the cross with the corner on which it stands became the property of the New Germany (now Maryhill) parish, the deed being made to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton.

The roadside cross located about one mile southwest of the Koehler cross mentioned above is on the farm of Anthony Drexler, whose father, Sebastian, purchased the property from John Klein on November 28th, 1876. It is probable that the cross was erected during the Klein ownership of the Drexler farm, John Klein having been a nephew of Andrew Klein, who erected the shrine near New Germany. The cross was erected between 1860 and 1870.

The cross near New Germany stands on land included in the deed of 94,012 acres issued by the Crown to Richard Beasley and associates. In June, 1802, Beasley sold 60,000 acres to Daniel and Jacob Erb. The farm of 196 acres, part of this tract, was sold to Andrew Klein in 1846. The cross in this instance was put in place by the owner of the farm in thanksgiving for a safe journey from Alsace to his new Canadian home. Years ago this shrine was one of the points visited by the New Germany congregation in procession on the Rogation days and on the feast day of Corpus Christi. The date of erection of the cross is about 1846.

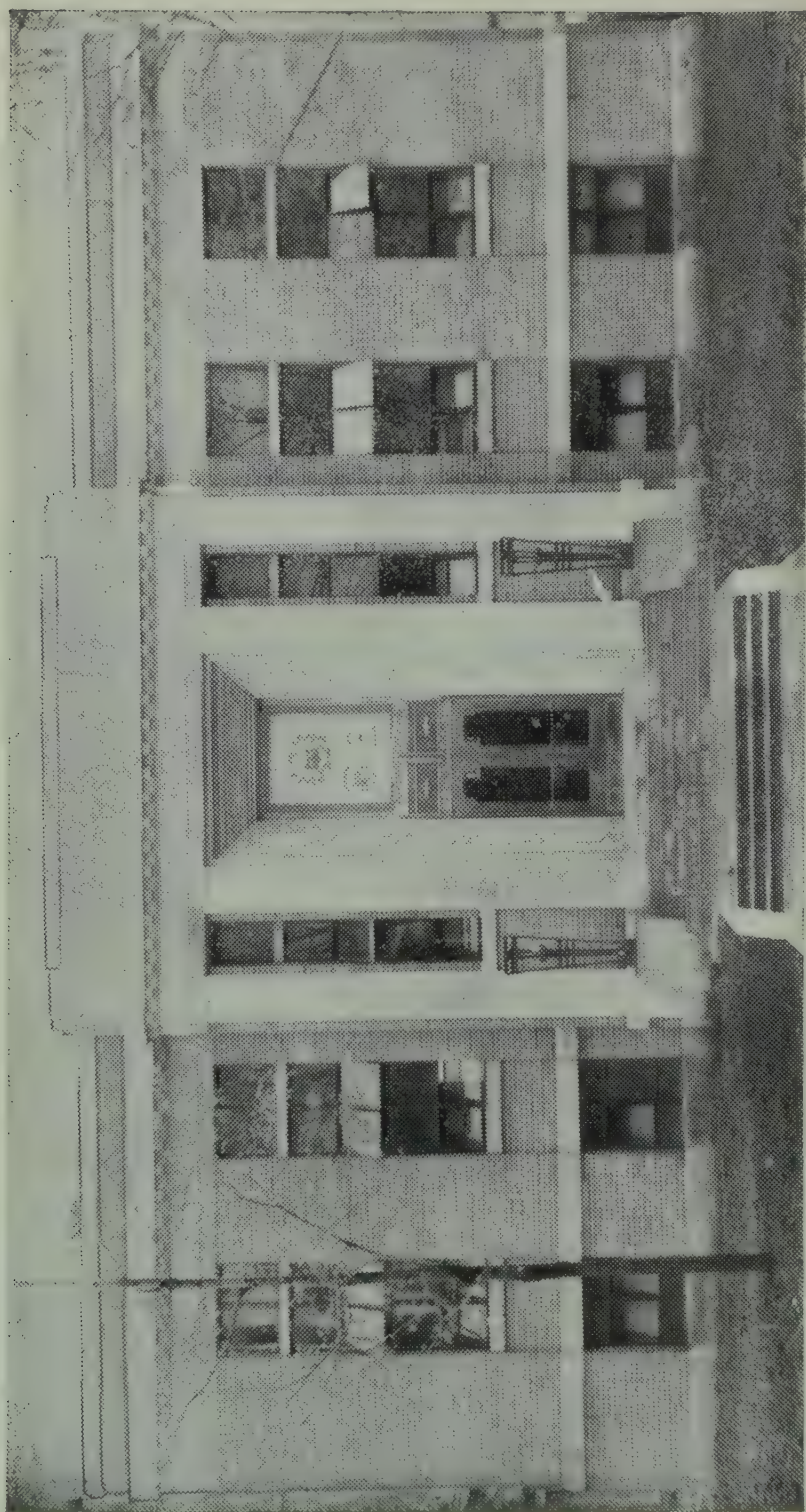


THE REGISTRY OFFICE

G. V. Hilborn, Registrar

While the Registry Office is replete with local historical interest and volumes could be written from the perusal of our early records, at this time we are only briefly outlining the various phases of the Registry Office Buildings.

During July and August, 1840, George Bechtel, Abram Bechtel, John Biehn and Sam Betzner purchased their various



REGISTRY OFFICE, WATERLOO COUNTY
ERECTED 1939

properties from Richard Beasley. These first settlers were followed in the same year by Jos. Sherk, Jacob Bechtel and David Hiestand and their various deeds were recorded in York, now Toronto. Due to the extension of immigration west of Toronto, and east of our present county, it was deemed advisable to open a new Registry Office at Milton in Halton District in 1815. Our records then in York were transferred to our new buildings at Milton.

Due to a further influx of immigration, Wellington District was formed in 1840. This new district comprised Waterloo, Wellington and Grey, with the district headquarters at Guelph, then a thriving village still in the teen age. During the next twelve years, what now comprises Waterloo County was rapidly settled. Crown Patents deeding the various lands had been issued, vesting almost all the lands in the various townships except Wellesley. Wellesley Township was largely settled after the formation of Waterloo County as a separate Registry District.

In January, 1852, representatives of Wellington, Grey and Waterloo District were called together at the request of Waterloo County. Our district being largely settled and due to the activity of real estate at this time, our county representatives felt that a convenient location within the county should be selected for the transaction of county business, rather than the necessity of travelling to Guelph to conduct the various county affairs. As a result of this meeting, separation was effected within a month.

The first Registry Office for the County of Waterloo was erected in 1854 and served its purpose until 1939, when the present building on Frederick Street was completed.

During the year 1862 a Registry Office was established in Preston for the purpose of serving South Waterloo, but was soon abandoned for the one central office.

The recent building is constructed of Queenston limestone and is entirely fireproof throughout. Above the entrance is a mosaic of the crests or seals of the three municipalities contributing to its cost, viz. the County of Waterloo, City of Kitchener and City of Galt. After passing through heavy bronze doors, one enters a lobby whose walls are of rare material of dazzling beauty, fluted at intervals for striking effect and highlighted above in bright blue and buff. The floor and steps are of a terrazzo pattern. The inner building is constructed with a

viewpoint of utility and economy of space, containing various files, counters, etc., of steel construction. The ceiling contains various holophane flush units to supply the electrical lighting during the dull weather. Nothing seems to have been omitted from the standpoint of an efficient Registry Office and at present it is considered the finest building of its type in Canada.

The opening took place on June 26th, 1939, the Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney General, officiating. This was followed by a few brief speeches by Warden W. D. Brill, W. H. Shaw, Chairman of the Property Committee, Mayor W. S. McKay of Galt and Mayor George W. Gordon of Kitchener. A sumptuous banquet was arranged at the Walper House and Hon. Mr. Conant delivered the address of the evening, being introduced to the assembly by the Inspector of Legal Offices, Mr. J. Roy Cadwell. Various county officials participated in the programme and full expression was given to the beauty and utility of the new quarters, which should be adequate for at least a century.

The cost of the new building was approximately \$50,000 while the fittings and general equipment cost \$8,000.

The office of Registrar since the office was first opened in 1854 has been held by the following:

D. S. Shoemaker, 1853-1863; D. McDougall, 1864-1891; Isaac Master, 1891-1898; A. W. Merner, Deputy Acting, 1898-1901; J. D. Moore, 1901-1917; O. S. Eby, 1917-1935; G. V. Hilborn, 1935-

The South Waterloo Office located at Preston was only open two years, 1862-63, and Isaac Clemens acted as Registrar.



DAVID NORMAN PANABAKER J. D. Panabaker

On February 5th, 1874, there was born into a wintry world in a Waterloo Township farm home overlooking the River Speed, within a mile or so of the then village of Hespeler, one who was given the name of DAVID NORMAN PANABAKER. He died suddenly in a peaceful summer world, one month before the outbreak of the Second World War, on August 3rd,



SHERIFF JOHN MOTZ



DAVID N. PANABAKER

1939, at the age of sixty-five years and six months. Between the winter day of his birth in 1874 and the summer day he died in 1939 there was run a course of outstanding achievement in many things, and of honourable service in many ways to the community in which he lived.

"D. N.," as he was known to all his friends, was born the second last of a large family of children. His father, also named "David" was twice married. The Panabaker family in Canada is descended from Cornelius Pannebecker, who came to Waterloo Township in 1810 from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, when forty years of age, he being a great-grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, who migrated to Pennsylvania from Holland about 1699 and who was a land surveyor employed by William Penn.

The mother of "D. N." was Leah Wanner, youngest daughter of Tobias Wanner, who was one of the first five school teachers in the County of Waterloo and who taught in a log school house at Doon when a young man. The Wanner family also came to Canada from the State of Pennsylvania, their home there being in Lancaster County.

Thus we have the family background of David N. Panabaker, Waterloo County pioneer ancestors of whom he was very proud. Incidentally, the change in the spelling of the name to "Panabaker" from the original "Pannebecker" was done by his father, who in doing so made it an easier name to spell.

"D. N.'s" days as a child were spent on the farm. In his childhood he did not enjoy robust health and at times his life was despaired of. He grew stronger, however, as he grew older and enjoyed average good health during most of his adult life. He retained fond memories of his boyhood days on the farm — the fields, the woods, the river, shady lanes, the song of the bobolink in the meadows, the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will in the evening twilight, the trout in the spring-house, maple sugar time — and countless other happy memories of his childhood days. He provided for posterity a description of many of the customs and articles in use on the farm when he was a lad, through his numerous papers written for the Waterloo Historical Society at various times. He cherished a fondness for the farm way of life and for things rural, which in no way diminished with the passing years.

His school days were spent at the Hespeler Public School and at the age of sixteen (almost) he left home to commence

work in the little stone office of the R. Forbes Company Limited, textile manufacturers at Hespeler, as office boy. He soon became pay clerk, invoice clerk, and before long ledger-keeper and general office man. As the years went by he advanced step by step with the industry with which he was connected and while still a young man was appointed Secretary of the firm and was gradually given general oversight of the company's business, eventually becoming General Manager.

During his direct and continuous connection of forty years with the textile industry in Hespeler he accumulated a great deal of knowledge concerning this important Canadian industry and for many years he served on the Executive Board of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, later becoming Vice-President and then President of this Association. Even after retiring in 1929 from his position as manager of The R. Forbes Company, Limited, after it had become Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, he still held his interest in the Woollen Industry and worked with the Canadian National Research Council in an advisory capacity up to the time of his death. As a textile man he enjoyed a Dominion-wide reputation for his integrity and far-sighted knowledge of the industry.

After retiring from active service in the woollen industry in 1929, "D. N." opened an office in Hespeler and conducted an insurance and conveyancing business where he became a highly esteemed consultant and adviser to many people. He was honoured in 1930 by being commissioned a Notary Public for the County of Waterloo. He also was associated with his son, James D. Panabaker, in a successful retail fuel business in Hespeler, carrying the name of Panabaker Fuel Company, which enterprise was founded in 1930.

In municipal life D. N. Panabaker was a Councillor on the Hespeler town council for many years and in 1916 was elected Reeve of the Town, becoming Warden of the County of Waterloo in 1919. He was elected Mayor of Hespeler in 1921 and honourably served in this office for a term of four consecutive years, retiring from municipal life at the close of the year 1924 owing to a breakdown in health at that time.

He was very keenly interested in local history and for many years as Vice-President for Hespeler of the Waterloo Historical Society, and also as its President, for eleven years, 1927 to 1937, he devoted much of his time to the cause of preserving for fu-

ture generations the history of the pioneers of Waterloo County. It was said of him that he possessed a wider knowledge of the early history of the Pennsylvania Dutch settlers in this part of the Province than any other man of his generation. As intimated in a previous paragraph, a great deal of this knowledge has been preserved in written form through his historical papers printed by the Waterloo Historical Society from time to time.

Among his other many interests was that of lending a helping hand to the underprivileged, and as President of the Waterloo County Children's Aid Society for many years, he furthered the worthy cause of aid to the underprivileged children of his County and district.

Heavy business responsibilities, municipal work, and other varied interests did not keep him from being very active in church affairs as well. A member of the Methodist Church, later the United Church of Canada, he was connected with almost every local branch of the work. At one time or another he was superintendent of the Sunday School, choir leader for many years, and chairman of numerous church boards. His interest in church work could not be called passive participation in any shape or form. He helped to "bear the burden" in many different ways.

On October 17th, 1900, he married Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of James Anderson, who operated a Wagon Shop and Carriage Works in Hespeler, and she, his widow, still survives him along with three sons, Wilbur C. Panabaker, James D. Panabaker and Frank S. Panabaker, the latter being the noted Canadian landscape artist.

David Norman Panabaker was a lover of nature in all her varied forms, and a lover also of good music, art and literature. His real ambition in life was to leave the world and his own community a little better place than he had found it. He thought that this should be everyone's first duty. As a manufacturer, student, philosopher, historian and friend to all his fellow men he tried to achieve this end. Let history be the judge of his efforts. His was a full and useful life upon this earth. May his soul go marching on!

—J. D. Panabaker.

JOHN MOTZ

John Motz, born June 5, 1830, in Diedorf, in the Eichsfeld district, Germany, came to Waterloo County on the 2nd of June, 1848, after an ocean voyage which had lasted 64 days. For some time he worked among farmers or was busy in the woods cutting shingles until he entered upon an apprenticeship as tailor which lasted for three years. He was established in business in Petersburg and St. Jacobs, and about 1857 spent a year in Rock Island, Ill. There he met Joachim Kalbfleisch and both decided to return to Waterloo County, one destined to become the editor of a Liberal paper in Berlin, and the other the editor of a Conservative paper in Waterloo.

John Motz, though 27 years of age, recognized the necessity of learning English and attended the Grammar School on Frederick Street, now Suddaby School. It was his object to become a teacher. However, he had a good friend in Frederick Rittinger who had come to the country in the same year and had learned the printing trade in the office of the Deutscher Canadier. Fred Rittinger was an expert in the printing art and enjoyed the distinction of printing the first issue of the Berlin Telegraph, the first English paper published in Berlin.

In the summer of 1859 the two men, after a vain attempt to buy out the Deutscher Canadier, decided to establish a new paper, the Berliner Journal. They spent the autumn months in soliciting new subscribers in the district. While occupying his time this way John Motz had an experience in Woolwich Township which in later years he often repeated to his friends. In a farm house he found the husband and asked him to become a subscriber of the new paper. The man called to his wife who was upstairs, saying that there was a man here who wants to sell a new paper. The answer was given in the Pennsylvanian-German dialect to the following effect, "You better give him an order; we will be needing a good deal of paper to tie up apple butter crocks."

On December 29, 1859, the first issue of the Berliner Journal appeared. The partnership of Rittinger and Motz continued unbroken until October 12, 1897, when a serious attack of illness took away Fred Rittinger. The business was continued by sons of the original partners until the death of John A. Rittinger in July, 1915. Four years later the Journal was merged with the News Record but was published as a separate paper until 1923. John Motz remained editor of the Journal until 1899.

On the 17th of Feb., 1868, he married Helena Vogt. This union was blessed with three children: Mary, a member of the Community of the Sisters of Notre Dame, now deceased; Mrs. Louisa Zinger, who has her home on a portion of the family homestead on Young Street, Kitchener; William J. Motz, present manager of *The Kitchener Record*.

John Motz took an active interest in his community and in public life. He was a member of the Separate School Board and also of the Catholic Cemetery Board. In the '70's he was elected to the Town Council and following the death of Mayor Louis Breithaupt in 1880 he was elected to this office and occupied the same until the end of 1881. In later years he was a member of both the High School and the Public Library Boards. In public life he was an active force for many years. His influence is best exemplified by an anecdote which Dr. Lackner, M.P.P., related on the occasion of a banquet arranged by W. V. Uttley in 1899 to mark Mr. Motz's retirement from newspaper work. Dr. Lackner stated that frequently on his professional calls throughout Waterloo County he found it necessary to ask for paper in which he might wrap up his powders. He added that usually he was given a copy of the *Berliner Journal*, and he declared that a Tory powder wrapped up in a Grit newspaper in every case effected a cure.

The reward for Mr. Motz's public activities came to him on December 1, 1900, when he received the well-merited appointment of sheriff of Waterloo County, an office which he occupied until the date of his death, October 9, 1911.

—W. J. Motz, M.A.



BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1940



KITCHENER, ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
MARCH 1941

COUNCIL

1940

President

H. W. BROWN, B.A.

Vice-President

G. V. HILBORN, D.O.

Secretary-Treasurer

P. FISHER

Local Vice-Presidents

KITCHENER—E. H. DEVITT, B.A.

GALT—L. NORMAN, B.A.

WATERLOO—N. G. BOLDUC

PRESTON—M. W. KIRKWOOD

HESPELER—J. D. RAMSAY

ELMIRA—GEO. KLINCK

NEW HAMBURG—A. R. G. SMITH

AYR—MISS E. D. WATSON

Members of the Council

W. H. BREITHAUP

MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

E. BREAK

Museum and Publication Committee

W. H. BREITHAUP

MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

E. F. DONOHOE

CONTENTS

Secretary Treasurer's Report.....	97
President's Address.	98
The Bell Telephone System in Kitchener. H. W. Brown, B.A.	
St. Jerome's College.....	101
E. F. Donohue.	
High Lights of Emigration in the Days of the Sailing Ships..	110
E. C. Guillet, M.A.	
Cober-Holm Family History.....	113
Rev. P. Cober.	
The Village of Shakespeare.....	119
Mrs. A. M. Fraser.	
Postmasters of Waterloo County.....	122
Supplied by Deputy Postmaster General.	
Semi-Centennial of Courtland Avenue Public Scoool.....	126
The Stedman Deed.....	130
Shantz Family Reunion	135
Biography:	
Reverend A. M. Hamilton, M.A.....	137
Col. D. Graham McIntosh.....	137
Senator Samuel Merner.....	139
Sheriff Moses Springer.....	142
John H. Ruppel	143
Illustrations:	
The New Bell Telephone Exchange.....	<i>frontispiece</i>
St. Jerome's College.....	facing page 102
Courtland Avenue School.....	facing page 127
Ruppel, John H.....	facing page 137
McIntosh, Col. D. Graham	facing page 137
Springer, Sheriff Moses.....	facing page 137

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Kitchener, on Friday evening, November 15th, 1940, with the President, Mr. H. W. Brown, presiding.

Items of interest on the programme were the historical sketch of St. Jerome's College, presented by Mr. E. F. Donohoe, and the address by Mr. E. C. Guillet, M.A., Toronto, on Highlights of Emigration in the Days of the Sailing Ships.

The Society's purpose to stimulate and maintain interest in the history of Waterloo County and district has been steadily kept in view. Our printed reports contain numerous articles dealing with the pioneer settlement. A number of biographies have been submitted this year. The history of the small hamlets and villages should be placed on record and, while a beginning has been made, much still remains to be written.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1940

Receipts:

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1940	\$245.15
Sales	21.85
Members' Fees	45.50
Bank Interest	4.96
Grants: County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
	195.00
	\$512.46

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 41.25
Printing 1939 and 1940 Reports	180.00
Postage and Stationery	11.31
Curator	25.50
Janitor	12.00
General Expense	73.87
	343.93
Balance	\$168.50
Balance	\$168.53

E. BREAK, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE COMING OF THE TELEPHONE TO KITCHENER

H. W. Brown, B.A.

At present there are in use in the city 7,500 telephones. This number represents a growth spread over forty-nine years on the part of the company sponsoring the service.

The first instrument was brought into use by Mr. W. H. Breithaupt in 1880. His experiment was followed in 1883 by the arrival of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the introduction of a limited service.

Canadians evince more than a cursory interest in matters telephonic because that device was the invention of a compatriot named Alexander Graham Bell. Fifty-six years ago Professor Bell made his discovery at Brantford, Ontario. About 1860, and prior to Bell, the idea that sound-producing vibrations could be transmitted through a wire by means of electricity began to be recognized by several scientists. Reis of Frankfort, for example, invented an apparatus which could reproduce at a distant station the pitch of a musical sound by means of a continuous current along a telegraph wire.

A long step forward was taken in 1876 by Professor Bell. He discovered an articulating telephone which depended upon the principle of the undulating current, and by means of which the quality of a note, and therefore of a conversation, would be reproduced at a distant station. As we have seen, his discovery was made at Brantford. It astonished not only his neighbors but also his countrymen. Yet when he approached them and invited them to advance the money wherewith to exploit his discovery, they made excuses and avoided him as though he suffered from a plague. Finally, in order to get the necessary financial assistance, he was obliged to go to the United States. At Boston, he succeeded in persuading men of means to make the venture with him.

When Alexander Graham Bell found a method whereby to transmit speech, he opened the door to a new civilization. He set in motion forces that have since developed the telephone, the telephoto, television, trans-Atlantic telephony, the talking movies, the orthophonic phonograph, and many other inventions. Professor Bell was a professor of elocution and for years had sought means of enabling the deaf to hear. One of the persons whom he wished to aid was his sweetheart, Miss Mabel Hub-

bard, who later became his wife. In his experiments he first developed an instrument that was regarded as a toy, and which afterward became a world force—the telephone.

On March 10, 1876, Professor Bell's assistant heard his employer's voice in the first sentence ever spoken over a wire:

"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

Bell's voice travelled only to the next room. Now the human voice spans oceans and connects continents.

The first Bell organization consisted of four persons. They were Mr. Bell, Gardiner G. Hubbard, a Boston lawyer and the father of Bell's fiancée, Thomas Sanders, the chief financial pillar and Thomas A. Watson, Bell's assistant. So far as those four were concerned, their early years of endeavor to commercialize the telephone were period of struggle against poverty and patent litigation. But from that original organization has been created a company whose 32,900,000 telephones are in intercommunication with instruments in the leading countries of the world.

Dr. Bell's work attracted the attention of Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, then a young man scientifically inclined. He purchased two telephone instruments in 1880 and set them up in Berlin. After first obtaining the permission of the Town Council he constructed a line from the Louis Breithaupt Office on Queen Street North to his father's residence at the head of Margaret Avenue—a distance of one mile. The instruments, one at each end, used alternatively for speaking and hearing, were of walnut, and of the same general shape as the receiving instruments now in use. A call was made by means of an ordinary electric bell and battery. That private line did good service until the coming of the Bell Telephone Company in 1883. Mr. Breithaupt has since donated the two instruments to the Waterloo Historical Society.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada extended its service to Berlin in 1883. After the necessary outdoor work had been done, they appointed the late John S. Hoffman as local manager. Mr. Hoffman was a druggist, with a store on King Street West, about midway between Queen and Ontario streets, at 34 King Street West. He was the son of John Hoffman I, who in 1840 founded the first furniture factory on the southeast corner of King and Ontario Streets. John Hoffman II was an enter-

prising citizen, long-time Secretary of the Berlin Board of Trade and the Park Board. After his appointment he immediately set out to get subscribers for the "talking wire." Before the close of 1883, he had listed forty-nine individuals for the new service. Of that number, only eleven were householders and only nine of them still retain their original names. This list of names may be found in Volume XVI of our historical reports.

Mr. Hoffman, year after year, built up the telephone list. The business having outgrown the available space in his drug-store, he leased the small brick building until recently occupied and owned by Kloefer & Company, coal dealers, at 8 Queen Street North. Mr. Hoffman filled the role of manager until 1892, when he resigned. He was succeeded by W. A. Green. Since then the managers have been: W. Donaldson, Alex. Richards, G. D. Richmond, J. M. McHardy, F. S. Routley, J. J. Griffin, J. A. Dochstader, W. Milner and the present manager, Robert Stevens.

The Bell Telephone erected a handsome office in 1926 at 48 Ontario Street North. It is a three-storey brick structure and equipped with every modern device known to telephony. The old side-winder instrument has gone. Now one requires to have his speech fully prepared, for by taking the transmitter off the hook, immediate connection is made at Central. Perhaps long-distance communications by business men and others have shown the greatest percentage of growth. The first manager of the local office, were he to revisit the city, would be astounded to learn that a subscriber can speak to a friend in Europe as easily as he could in 1883 speak to one in Toronto. The city exchange is never closed, and courteous young women are at the public's call every day in the week and every hour in the day. On an average, 50,000 calls are made here every twenty-four hours.

In 1883 the telephone office was kept open on week days from 8 o'clock a.m. until 8 o'clock p.m. On Sundays from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m. and on holidays from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m.

In February of 1884 the Bell Telephone Company was given permission to erect poles and to string wires on any street in Berlin. In March 1885 the Council gave the Company an order to place a set of telephone instruments in the fire hall for alarm purposes. In 1890, Manager Hoffman wrote the Town Council asking for a grant of \$100.00 to aid in establishing a night telephone service. But the canny town fathers declined to take any

action in the matter. This was a huge sum!

It is a far cry from the telephone service of Mr. Hoffman's day, marvellous as it was at the time, to the New Dial System which has served Waterloo and Kitchener from midnight of November 23rd, 1940. Mr. Hoffman asked for a grant of One Hundred Dollars, as has been pointed out, to establish night service. In contrast to this financial poser, it may be stated that the New Dial System, including equipment, building and labor has cost the Company almost One Million Dollars. Telephone growth forms a fairly accurate measurement of general business development. Thus it might be said that as the telephone system has so definitely grown and progressed, so have the cities of Waterloo and Kitchener advanced.

The magnificent central office recently erected on Water Street North, does credit not only to the Company but to the city as well. It is an architectural gem when viewed from the street, and a work of art when viewed from the interior, making altogether a pleasing addition to our public buildings, and a pleasant and comfortable place in which to work. Incidentally the Company with the assistance of the Kitchener Horticultural Society has furnished future builders with a charming bit of landscaping which they might well seek to emulate. The Waterloo Historical Society extends its congratulations to the Bell Telephone Company not only on the growth of its business and the erection of a central building in keeping with this growth, but also on the splendid service it has rendered the citizens of Kitchener and Waterloo in keeping pace with their needs.



ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE HISTORICAL SKETCH

E. F. Donohoe

While education essentially underlies the culture of a community or state, it by necessity takes a secondary position in periods of pioneering. The settler must first look to his axe and the hewing of logs for his home before he begins to think in terms of educating his children. The wild in nature must be conquered and tamed before there is time or opportunity to give consideration to the cultural aspects of life.

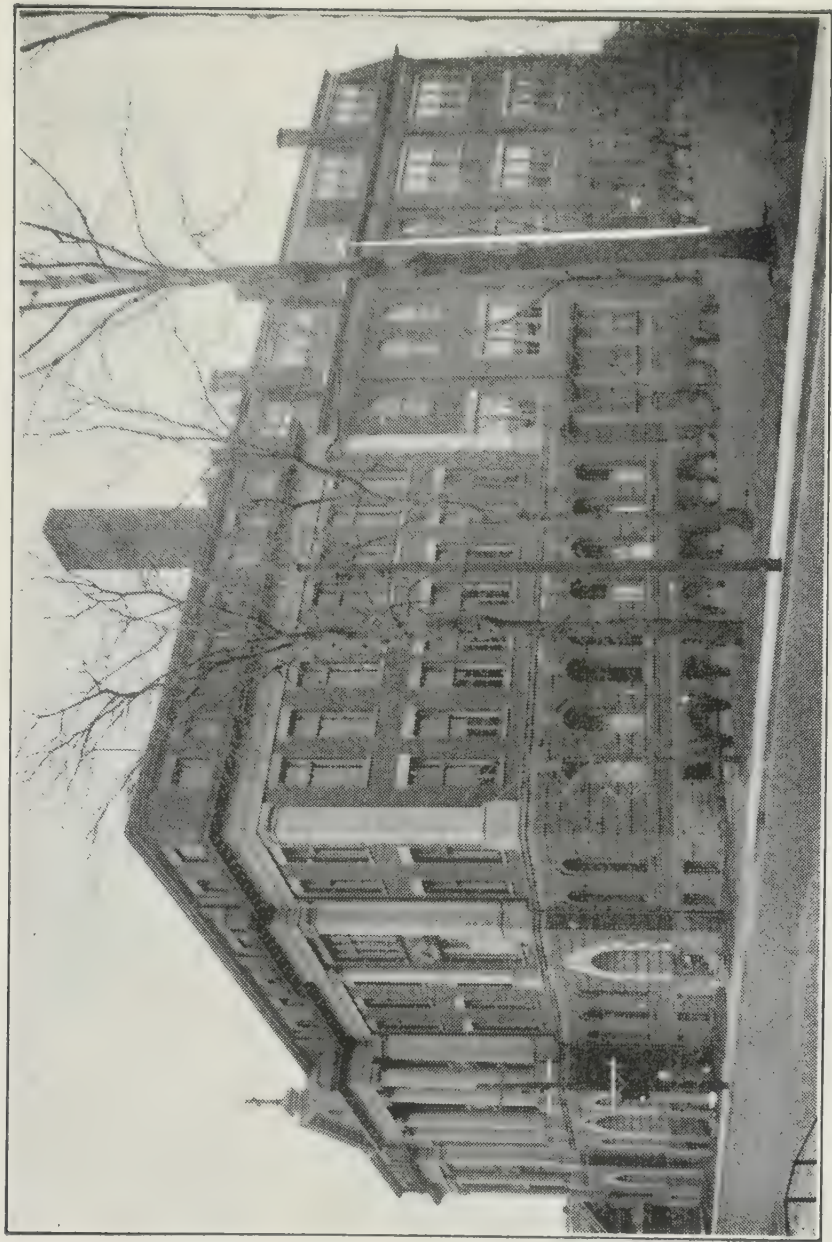
In some communities the interim between the beginning of settlement and the inception of some system of education has been long and in others short. The interval has generally depended upon the character of the people and their leaders.

The settlement days of Waterloo County are perhaps distinctive in respect of the interval of settlement and the beginning of educational efforts. The age of some of the old school houses still extant attests the early beginning given to education by the sturdy, steady and progressive souls who may now be called the sires of this industrious community and by community let us understand the term in its wider sense as it applies to the villages, towns, cities and the fruitful countryside that comprise the county of Waterloo.

The history of education is perhaps one of the most absorbing phases of development standing to the enduring credit of those who contributed to the community's progress in those early days of the 19th century when Scot and German, Englishmen and Pennsylvania Dutchmen (and I am informed even an occasional Irishman) mingled in the founding and the moulding of a great county. The Tassie School, the old Berlin Grammar School are now mere names but they signified the early and successful efforts being made in this county to provide education in the comparatively primitive period of Western Ontario.

Contemporaneous with these schools and still surviving is St. Jerome's College, now going into its seventy-seventh year and looking to the future with an assurance that speaks volumes for the educational vitality of this community. Tracing its beginning to a log cabin in St. Agatha and the vision of an immigrant priest, it looks back over 76 years of distinguished service and forward to unnumbered years of expansion.

The potential Catholic college for Western Ontario was first conceived in the heart of a Jesuit missionary and his associates in 1847. Such a project was suggested to them by Bishop Power of Toronto. These men began their religious ministrations in St. Agatha and later moved to New Germany where they are said to have actually initiated the erection of a building that was to be used as a college. The location of the Grand Trunk Railway through Guelph at that time brought the Jesuits from New Germany to the Royal City and caused the abandonment of their Waterloo County college idea.



ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

The trek of settlers that began the cultivation of land at the close of the eighteenth century became constant through the years, until in 1850 this area had been fairly well taken up by tillers of the soil and clearers of the bush. Occupied chiefly by colonists of German origin or descent, a large part of the county had become the property of the German Company which had been formed by Mennonites from Pennsylvania. It was into this setting in 1827 that a few German Catholics from Alsace, Baden and Wuerttemberg entered taking up their pioneer abodes in New Germany and St. Agatha.

With this rounding out of settlement in the northern section of the county, the pioneers found themselves with very inadequate educational facilities. They were poor, living off the land that was but beginning to yield them meagre surplus. They could scarcely do justice to educational requirements as the first generation in the new land began to reach the years of reason. The boys and girls who needed schooling also were needed to give help on the farm. There were small schools that served a wide area. They were for the most part overcrowded and attended by boys and girls ranging in age from seven to twenty and even twenty-four. The older ones tried during the winter months to snatch a bit of learning missed in their juvenile days.

Such were the conditions when Father Eugene Funcken, C.R., came from Rome to St. Agatha. He was accompanied by a young cleric in minor orders, Rev. Edward Glowacki. The year was 1857 and among the first conclusions of Father Funcken after a survey of the region that comprised Western Ontario was the necessity for an institution of learning that would prepare laymen for the requirements of life and cater to the training of a native priesthood, familiar with the languages spoken by the various settlers. The need was obvious but funds and men for the purpose were utterly lacking.

What might be termed the germination of St. Jerome's College was the incidental teaching of a group of boys from the separate school in the village by a Mr. Fenessey, later one of the outstanding members of the Resurrection Fathers. Mr. Fenessey came from St. Michael's College to learn German from Father Funcken at St. Agatha. In return he taught Father Funcken English. With plenty of time on his hands he organized a class in Latin and some of the other high school subjects, teaching the boys of the village in the dining-room of the rectory.

Seven years later Father Eugene Funcken secured the services of his younger brother, also a priest and a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection. Father Louis Funcken, educated in Holland, came out to Canada from Rome to St. Agatha to be the founder of St. Jerome's College. Embued with democratic views and animated by a religious zeal, the work of providing a school of higher learning for the sons of men tilling virgin soil was an attractive task to Father Louis. He was a man of determination and great diligence. It is recorded of him that typhoid fever during his youthful years had rendered him deaf. He was practically refused admission to seminary to study for the priesthood because of this physical defect. He finally persuaded the bishop to give him a trial and he was received into the seminary on six months' probation. Unable to hear the lectures, he applied himself to his books with unremitting diligence. At the end of the six months, he placed first in the examinations and was allowed to continue to ordination.

It was with this handicap that Father Louis Funcken came out to Canada to found a college for the Fathers of the Resurrection in this county. As he overcame the handicap in the seminary, so did he overcome it in his zealous work here. In spite of deafness, he secured the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the University of Sapienza and in spite of deafness he started St. Jerome's College at St. Agatha in 1864 with only a few students gathered around him and with scarcely enough funds to guarantee anything beyond a temporary arrangement.

Upon reaching St. Agatha, Father Louis, as he has always affectionately been called, secured a vacant house, the old Wey homestead. It was a small log house about a mile and a quarter east of the village. A cairn erected by the Alumni Association of St. Jerome's College in 1935 now marks the site of the original college. Father Funcken opened his college in the small rooms of the log house. He secured the assistance of Mr. Fennessey who subsequently joined the Congregation of the Resurrection. A short time later Rev. Louis Elena, C.R., L.L.D., a native of Trent, Austria, joined them. These three comprised the original faculty. Not sufficiently familiar with English, Father Funcken and Father Elena conducted their classes in German and Mr. Fennessey, later Father Fennessey, conducted his lectures in English.

Nearly all of the students who came to Mr. Fennessey, a few years previous, when he started his classes in the dining-room

of the rectory, became students of the college and formed the nucleus. Among them were Augustus and Peter Kaiser, Peter Brick, and Simon Herres, and Stephan Waden who eventually became a priest.

The first two years seemed to promise some success. The small log cabin was inconvenient and over-crowded and these conditions forced Father Louis to look for a more suitable place. After much consideration and search, he decided to move to Berlin, the county town, situated on the Grand Trunk Railway. Berlin was then a town of about 2,000 with a small Catholic church but no resident pastor. Father Funcken purchased a residence near the church and had a wing of 40 by 50 feet added to it. He transferred the college to this building in the fall of 1866. The college opened with 40 resident students from Ontario and some points in the United States. There were also six day scholars.

Mr. C. V. Levermann, teacher of the separate school, gave Father Funcken considerable assistance by teaching at the college after the regular school hours. Assistance was also given by some of the older and more advanced students who taught the elementary subjects.

Considerable expense was involved in the purchase of the college property and the enlargement of the building. The Berlin parish was small and poor. From it Father Funcken could obtain only most modest financial help. The rates charged the students for board and tuition were so low as not to suffice to cover running expenses. From its inception the institution suffered financial difficulties such as to cause the founder grave concern.

The initial years were not free from other reverses. Mr. Fennessey became Father Fennessey through ordination in 1867, but two years later his health failed and he had to journey to Italy to recuperate. Mr. Levermann left the same year. Luckily at this time three clerics arrived from Rome to continue their studies and to assist at the college. One of these, Leopold Holzmüller, contracted tuberculosis and died. Mr. Lajone, a Sicilian, was of an intensely nervous disposition and given to irascibility. He did not succeed with the students and finally left the Congregation. Mr. Carl Lanz, a Prussian from Silesia, was an excellent teacher but failed in health after a few years' work and returned to Rome. Rev. John Wolowski, a Polish priest who had

lost an arm in the Polish insurrection, came about this time and rendered valuable aid to the college. He also did some notable work among the little Polish colony in Berlin. In 1871 he was transferred to St. Mary's College, Kentucky.

Loaded with financial responsibilities which the revenues could not meet, Father Funcken placed Father Elena in charge of the college while he went on a lecture tour to raise funds. He lectured in various parts of the United States and came home with \$1,000 and a second attack of typhoid fever. He lay ill for several months while Father Elena carried on. On his recovery he again assumed charge and Father Elena left to become pastor of the church at New Germany.

Over a five-year period Father Funcken lost one assistant after another. His only help during most of this time was a public school teacher and the older students. The number of students naturally declined so that from 1871 to 1878 he had but twenty or twenty-five in attendance at one time.

In spite of discouragement, he labored on with patience and with great hope in his heart. This hope was the vision of help from the youth of his own training returning to the college to take places on the faculty. These young men went to Rome to complete their studies and the first one of Father Louis' students to return to assist him was Father Theobald Spetz, C.R., D.D.

Two years later Rev. William Kloepper, C.R., D.D., returned. The latter was one of the first students in St. Agatha where he completed five years of study and went to Rome in 1869 for a post-graduate course in philosophy and science. Father Kloepper fell dangerously ill when ready for his final examinations. For months his recovery was despaired of but he finally convalesced. He was unable to resume his studies for three years.

In 1885 Rev. Joseph Schweitzer, C.R., B.A., returned from Rome. He was followed in 1886 by Rev. Anthony Weiler, C.R., Ph.D. Rev. John Steffan, C.R., Ph.D., D.D., also returned in 1886.

The hopes of Father Louis so long delayed of realization were fulfilled by the return of these men, his former students. With the growth of the teaching staff, the registration of students increased. As early as 1881 the building became inadequate. A large wing was erected and another storey added to the original

building. In 1887 a more pretentious building of four storeys was built beside the original. It was contemporaneous with the opening of the new and larger building that Father Louis celebrated the 25th anniversary of his priesthood. The alumni presented him with a handsome purse which he used to supply furnishings for the larger college halls.

In 1889 this four-storey building was nearly doubled in size as increasing demands continued to be made upon the institution. It was now a definitely established college, filling a definite place in the educational scheme of the community and extending to ever-widening fields that brought students from all sections of the continent.

In the spring of 1889 Father Funcken's health failed. His physicians ordered him abroad for a rest. With the college assured of a future, with its influence steadily widening, the founder relinquished his work temporarily, going to Holland to retrieve his health. His hope of returning was never realized. He died on January 30, 1890. In his last wish he expressed a desire that his heart be taken to his beloved people in Canada and placed in St. Mary's Church. Father William Kloefer returning home from Rome stopped in Holland and brought back with him the skull of Father Funcken which, upon his return, was encrypted in St. Mary's Church behind a marble tablet bearing the basrelief bust of the beloved priest.

The post-Funcken period of the institution, animated by the spirit of the founder, was a period of expansion. Father Funcken was succeeded by his own disciple, Father Theobald Spetz. The staff consisted of Very Rev. William Kloefer, C.R., D.D.; Rev. Theobald Spetz, C.R., D.D.; Rev. Joseph Schweitzer, C.R., B.A.; Rev. Anthony Weiler, C.R., D.D.; Rev. John Steffan, C.R., Ph.D., D.D.; Rev. Hubert Aeymans, C.R.; Mr. Hugh McPhee; Mr. Jeremiah Suddaby, principal of the public schools; Mr. Joseph Ferguson and Mr. Francis Mayerhofer.

The students in 1895 volunteered to do the excavation work for the first gymnasium which was built in the basement of the original building. The walls were underpinned and the students excavated to a sufficient depth. In two years, this was replaced when the quadrangle between the two buildings was roofed to provide larger floor space for gymnastic schedules.

During the presidency of Father Spetz, many young priests returned from Rome who were later to take distinguished places

in the development of the scholastic excellence of the college. Among these was Rev. W. Vincent Kloepper, C.R., whose lectures in philosophy became broadly known, making the college during his regime a mecca for those wishing to specialize in the metaphysical studies. Father Vincent, as he is lovingly remembered by members of the Alumni today, died Jan. 16, 1925, leaving a brilliant record of scholarship behind him. In addition to his scholastic attainments, he was also eminent in music, his ability as a choral director contributing to the development of St. Mary's Church choir and also to the choir of the Catholic church at New Hamburg where he was pastor for many years. Father Vincent supervised the construction of the present St. Mary's Church, being assistant pastor as well as professor of philosophy at the college during the time it was under construction.

Others whose efforts were outstanding were Rev. A. L. Fischer, C.R., and Rev. Charles Kiefer, C.R. Father Fischer taught Greek for many years and Father Kiefer, now deceased, was head master of history.

Father John Fehrenbach succeeded Father Spetz as president. One of the most eminent scholars developed by the Resurrection Fathers, Father Fehrenbach administered the institution both from the academic and business angles most effectively. He paid off most of the outstanding debt and made changes in the curriculum which elevated the standards.

In 1905 Father Fehrenbach resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Very Rev. A. L. Zinger, C.R., Ph.M. His name stands out in the history of the college with that of Father Funcken. It was under the regime of Father Zinger which lasted for fifteen years that the greatest period of development is recorded. The student body rose to 150 boarding students and about 30 day scholars. He built the large administration building on Duke Street and the spacious gymnasium on College Street. He continued the policy of Father Fehrenbach, increasing the academic standards as the years went by and adding to the lay teaching staff, specialists in subjects emphasized by the curriculum including science and mathematics.

The college turned out many graduates, during the presidency of Father Zinger, who have since found eminent places in the church and in secular endeavors. Most Rev. Joseph O'Sullivan, D.D., Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I., studied under Father

Zinger. The present Bishop of Hamilton, Most Rev. Joseph F. Ryan, D.D., also graduated during Father Zinger's tenure of office. His Honor Sylvester Sabbatino, LL.D., judge of the Brooklyn municipal court, and a distinguished jurist, and P. J. Mulligan of Cleveland, Ohio, are among the outstanding graduates who entered the legal profession. Dr. J. C. Droste, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Dr. H. P. Fischer, Minnesota, both heading large sanatoria, widely known over the continent, and Dr. L. V. Lang, of this city, are graduates of the Zinger period who have made distinguished contributions to the medical profession.

The number of those who have taken their places in the community life of the Twin City and the county is too large for enumeration here. Mention can be made, however, of two Kitchener mayors who graduated from the college, the late Dr. H. S. Bowlby and Conrad Bitzer.

The years 1900 to 1902 developed an outstanding student in William F. Murphy, now the Most Rev. William F. Murphy, Bishop of Saginaw, Mich. He is the first of the American alumni to be elevated to the episcopacy in the United States.

The years of Father Zinger's presidency were years of development both in educational scope and also in actual building enlargement.

The war period followed by the depression brought difficult days to the institution. Father Zinger retired in 1919 and was succeeded by Rev. William Beninger.

Father Beninger, succeeded by Father Leo Siess, C.R., and Rev. Robert Dehler, C.R., battled through the depression years against discouraging odds. The student body declined until upon the appointment of Rev. William Borho, the present incumbent, the attendance was only a skeleton of the former days.

Under the leadership of Father Borho, the school has readjusted the curriculum to conform in every detail with Ontario departmental requirements. It has been recognized as an approved high school by the council of universities and it is now completing plans for affiliation which will entitle it to confer degrees.

St. Jerome's College at the conclusion of 75 years of academic progress, not unmarked by discouraging vicissitudes, is entering upon a new phase of development, one that will see it listed among the university colleges of Ontario.

Its alumni is now a pulsating organization under the leadership of Rev. George M. Murray, Ravena, N.Y. No longer does the faculty struggle alone. The alumni is marching behind the faculty leadership to a sure and permanent place in the educational life of Canada.



HIGHLIGHTS OF EMIGRATION IN THE DAYS OF THE SAILING-SHIP

Edwin C. Guillet, M.A.

There have been great changes in the last two centuries, but perhaps none so great as the development of transportation. To travel is now usually a pleasure, but in the days of the sailing-ship it was, for the great mass of people, an experience of misery and hardship.

Many causes stimulated emigration from the British Isles to North America in the period 1770-1860. The revolution in industry threw many out of employment, and made the lot of the employed almost as hard. Small tenants were being displaced by large-scale agriculture and sheep-raising. In Scotland the clan system, with its sense of responsibility for the retainer, was passing out of existence, and rents were rapidly increasing above ability to pay. In Ireland the plague of absentee landlords was aggravated by the failure of the potato crop, while throughout the British Isles thousands of men were discharged from the army and navy at the close of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, and other thousands found their employment gone when war orders for woollen cloth and other supplies were suddenly cancelled.

Emigration to America may be roughly divided into the early and later periods. In the early period, prior to 1830, emigration was a leisurely affair, in which the emigrant made his way to the nearest seaport, arranged with a captain for a passage, and proceeded to his destination in a slow, unsanitary, but, in general, not overcrowded manner. When emigration increased in intensity, however, the mad rush for the promised land made conditions of travel much worse—in many instances it was a flight from one type of destitution to another more intense.

Having disposed of his property, and such personal effects as he could not carry with him, the emigrant and his family proceeded to the seaport and stopped at a tavern until their ship sailed. Great caution was here necessary, for there were sharpers of all kinds to cheat the unsuspecting countryman as he purchased supplies and effected arrangements. There were often delays in sailing which rapidly exhausted his funds, and, to the sadness which usually attended the wrench from home and its associations, were frequently added resentment and disappointment.

Of all emigrants to America in the period, about 98 per cent travelled steerage. The few obtained private or semi-private cabin accommodation varying from luxurious appointments aboard a fast New York packet to a small room near the captain's quarters, or a portion of the steerage set apart. The vast majority were provided with a daily allowance of water, and a wooden bunk which was probably shared with several others. The bunks were upper and lower in two rows with a small passageway between, but on the worst ships there were sometimes three tiers, and even three rows, and the resulting confusion and overcrowding on vessels with the most primitive sanitary arrangements is better imagined than described.

If the weather was good during the passage there were amusements and diversions which the healthy might enjoy; but in bad weather with a brutal crew the sufferings of the emigrants were tragic and sometimes fatal. Fire and shipwreck were comparatively common, and in general only enough lifeboats were carried to accommodate the few cabin passengers. In 1832 and 1834 there were cholera epidemics which took many lives, while 1847 was the great "ship fever" year—the "black year of emigration"—when 25,000 Irish died en route to, or soon after arrival in America.

Among curious customs which diverted and refreshed travellers was that of stopping a few hours to fish off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Diaries refer to the large number of fish taken by passengers and crew, and they provided a welcome addition to the food supply; for many, who chose to carry their own food rather than to be supplied by the captain, were running short as they approached America.

Storms, fogs and ice-floes made the passage through the Gulf of St. Lawrence tedious and dangerous, but those bound

for New York commonly made a faster passage. There was an enforced cleanliness as the vessel approached the quarantine station, for some attempt at supervision of immigration was early made, though in Canada it was comparatively primitive and ineffective.

Upon reaching port the emigrant was subject to the same type of swindlers and harpies who had beset him at the point of embarkation. This was particularly true at New York, where many an immigrant lost his remaining possessions. Many are known to have been lured to disreputable taverns where they were speedily put out of the way. Others, entirely destitute, knew not which way to turn.

Those who entered at Quebec or Montreal had still a laborious trip by bateau up the St. Lawrence, and by steamship into Lake Ontario. The usual route from New York after 1825 was by the Hudson River and Erie Canal tow-boat to Buffalo, and thence west or north by stage or covered wagon. Some emigrants entered at New Orleans, while a few hundred Scots proceeded to Hudson Bay, and thence by a laborious route to the Red River Settlement—the first in the Canadian West.

Reaction to conditions in the new land varied with the individual. A few could not stand such "a damned wild country, full of yankies and agues," and returned to the Old Land. Many never quite fitted into the strange conditions, and degenerated both in worldly possessions and character in the New World. But the great majority were much better off than they could ever have hoped to be in Britain. "This is the land of plenty, where industry is rewarded," wrote a former Chartist, "and not as in England, where some roll in luxury while others starve." "The girls here that go out to do housework dress as well as any lady," wrote Mary Jane Watson; while a farm laborer from Corsley who had cut his foot with an axe expressed the general opinion when he wrote home: "You must not think I dislike the country on account of my misfortunes, for if I was to cut my right leg off I should not think of returning to Corsley again, for I could do much better here with one leg than in Corsley with two."

NOTE—(For an extended account of the subject and a complete bibliography of source material, the author refers the reader to his book, *THE GREAT MIGRATION*, Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, 1937).

COBER FAMILY HISTORY

Rev. P. Cober

I will endeavor to write a short history of the Cober family with regard to their origin and as to how they come to be in Canada, etc. In doing so I am largely dependent on my own memory, and an account given in a book entitled "Cober Genealogy," composed by the Reverend Alvin A. Cober.

The earliest history I can give of the Cobers and trace back is of my great-grandfather, Peter Cober, who with his wife, whose maiden name was Anne Margaret Shedecker, and, as tradition has it, nineteen other families emigrated from Germany and landed in Baltimore soon after the middle of the eighteenth century. Evidently soon after his arrival he settled on a farm in Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County, State of Pennsylvania. This farm was located about three miles west of Berlin on the road leading to the town of Somerset. To this family were born nine children, namely Nickolas, Elizabeth, Veronica, Margaret, Peter Jr., John, Catherine, Mary and Susanna.

Nickolas Cober, who was the oldest in Peter Cober's family and who was my grandfather, was born November 24th, 1763, and died August 31st, 1842, aged 78 years, nine months and seven days. In 1795 or 1796 he was married to Eve Fisher, who was born June 27th, 1777, and died February 21st, 1859, aged 81 years, seven months and twenty-four days. They were married in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and died in York County, Ontario, and were buried in the Cober Cemetery near Maple, Ontario.

In 1796 this couple in company with the bride's parents emigrated to Canada and were located somewhere near Niagara Falls for a short time, where their oldest child, Elizabeth, was born. I have been told that there is a little village in that district called "Fisherville." But whether it got its name in this way or not I cannot tell. They lived a short time in this place, when they moved to Lot 34, in the first concession of the Township of Vaughan, in York County. This farm is located on the west side of Yonge Street, the second farm south of a little place called Langstaffe. Tradition has it that the first night after their arrival they slept under a beech tree. This was some time in March, 1797. Of the first settlers on Yonge Street, they were the fifth family. On their tombstone it is stated that "they were one of the first five families to settle on Yonge Street,

about 18 or 20 miles north from what is now Toronto, but at that time called Little York and often nicknamed Muddy York. But those early settlers lived there before there was either a Little or Muddy York. The northern limits of Toronto are scarcely half the distance south of the farm now.

I have in my possession the deed that grandfather got for this land under the reign of King George the third, with his seal attached to it. They had a family of eleven children and with the exception of the oldest one they were all born and raised on this farm. Their names were Elizabeth, Rachel, Peter, Magdaline, Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Nickolas Jr., Susanna, Jacob and Barbara. The first seven of the family after their marriage lived not very far from the place of their birth. But Nickolas Jr., my father, and Susanna and Jacob moved to the township of Puslinch, not far from the town of Hespeler. (The story goes that Puslinch was named after a man whose name was Linch, who built a wheelbarrow in his house only to find it too large to pass through the door. Whereupon he called upon his brother to aid him by calling "Push Linch.")

Barbara after her marriage moved to the township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County. Tradition has it that my grandfather Nickolas bought a thousand acres of land at one dollar per acre, all paid in silver, including lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the third concession of Puslinch. My father, Nickolas, Jr., got lot number two. My uncle, Jacob, got lot number five, and Aunt Susanna lived on lot number six, which was across on the east side of the side road. Nickolas Cober's wife, my mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Holm, was born on a farm one and a quarter miles south of Old Gormley, on the fourth concession of Markham Township in the County of York. She was born on November fourth, 1813. They were married on April 3rd, 1832. I will here insert a correct copy of the original marriage certificate which I have in my possession:

"Markham, Aprile 3rd, 1832.

"This certifies that this day after due publishment of the same I have lawfully married Nicoles Coover of the township of Vaughan and Nancy Holms of Markham Township, Home district, Upper Canada. John Donna and Daniel Crider, we being witnesses.

"William Jenkins, M.V.Ds."

You will note the peculiar spelling, Aprile for April, Nicoles Coover for Nicholas Cober, Donna for Doner. My father and mother evidently soon after their marriage moved on their farm, lot two, third concession in Puslinch. I gather this from the fact that in the old family Bible which I have in my possession there is an account of the death of an infant dated May 11th, 1833. This infant which was a little boy, who was either stillborn or died soon after birth, was buried on their farm in what was afterward the orchard. I remember well where the little grave was.

My grandfather, Neils P. Holm, my mother's father, was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, on October 19th, 1774. He was married to Anne Catherine Philips in 1803. She was born in the free city of Hamburg, Germany, November 7th, 1785. Just where she was located after arriving in Canada I cannot tell, only that when I was a boy of about two years, my parents made a visit to some of mother's relatives in the neighborhood of Sharon, in the township of Whitchurch. But whether this was her maiden home or not I cannot tell. My grandfather Holm, in the earlier part of his life, was a sailor for eleven years, plying between New York and Liverpool. About the year 1813 or 1814, I lived in New Gormley, and had a visit from Reverend Fred. Elliot, who lived not far from Richmond Hill. In the course of our conversation I happened to relate the story of my grandfather Holm to Mr. Elliot, who, when I had finished, asked my permission to make a write-up and he would have it printed in the Richmond Hill Liberal. I finally consented and he did so and I found out afterward that it was reprinted in the Toronto and Hamilton papers, and was finally printed in the Galt Reporter.

The following, taken from the Richmond Hill Liberal, will be of interest to many readers of the Reporter, as descendants of the Holms are quite numerous throughout this section of the country.

An interesting bit of local history has recently come to light through a conversation between the writer and the narrator, Reverend Peter Cober, at present residing in New Gormley.

Some time about the year 1780 a young man named Holm left Copenhagen, Denmark, to seek his fortune, sailing the high seas. In time we find him on one of the sailing vessels of that day plying between Liverpool and New York. The life of a sailor in those days was a hard, rough experience. Indeed, coarse

food, rough, uncomfortable quarters, constant exposure, and long weary voyages, made it anything but "A Grand Sweet Song." Our hero was getting heartily sick of the whole business and resolved to make his escape at the earliest opportunity. The laws in those days, in the case of deserting sailors, were cruelly severe and rigidly enforced. No pains were spared to capture the poor runaway, for his master's 'tender mercies' were cruel. While waiting at the port of New York before starting on the return voyage, young Holm saw before him what he felt to be the chance of his life. It was the custom of the sea captains at that time to anchor out from the dock at nights a number of feet to prevent sailors from getting ashore, and also to prevent people from coming aboard. One night when it was Holm's turn on the night watch he resolved to put into execution a pre-conceived plan that was daring in the extreme. Climbing to the topmast he fastened a long rope reaching from there to the upper deck. Grasping it firmly with both hands, he swung himself like a pendulum back and forth with ever-increasing momentum to and fro from the direction of the deck. At last the supreme moment arrived and as the rope swung its extreme length landward, he let go and fell in an unconscious condition on shore. How long he remained in that condition he never knew, but as soon as he regained consciousness he struck for liberty. Leaving the town he got into the sparsely settled country, where, in the shelter of the forests he spent his days and travelled by night. On what Holm subsisted on those marches to the interior of New York State is not on record. Feeling more safe now from his pursuers, he applied for shelter at farm houses, and after the manner of pioneer days was hospitably received. One evening a social party gathered to have a country dance at the hotel, where he lodged. Unfortunately, while they had a fiddle, there was no fiddler. In some way they elicited the information from the young Dane that he was a violinist, but he utterly refused to play. Finally a man in the crowd said: "If you play for us tonight, I will give you a deed for 200 acres of land in Upper Canada." Of course that decided it, and the music was well supplied. After the deed was transferred, Holm in the course of time resolved to tramp to Canada and view his possessions. He found it to be Lot 30, Concession 3, Markham, now owned by Wm. George Denne. It was covered with solid pine and hardwood bush, and the sturdy Dane set out to chop out a home for himself. With determined vigor he succeeded, and the log house which he built was taken down only about ten years ago. The Holms moved many years ago to the county of Waterloo,

then a new settlement, where many of the third generation still reside. Reverend P. Cober above noted was a grandson of Mr. Holm on his mother's side. How little the present generation realizes, as they enjoy the fruits of those pioneer labors, what strange bits of history are connected with the homes in which they dwell and the fertile fields that were once unbroken forest.

Now the farm referred to in the former clipping was, as referred to, one and a quarter miles south of Old Gormley, and, at the time my grandfather got it, it was a dense forest, mostly made up of hardwood, but with a large number of pine trees. There being at the time no demand for such timber, it was up to those early settlers to chop it down and cut it in proper lengths, put it into large heaps and burn it up. Such were the hardships of those early settlers. Evidently their whole family which consisted of ten children, was born and raised on this farm.

While I was pastor of what is in our conference called the Markham circuit from the spring of 1885, to the spring of 1888, I frequently passed this farm, and at that time the old house in which the Holm family lived and in which my father and mother were married, was still standing. It surely was an interesting sight to me and to think of the history behind it.

My father and mother, as already stated, must have moved into a log house on their farm in Puslinch very shortly after their marriage. This country at that time was a wild forest, made up of hardwood and quite a number of pines with its cedar swamps. Wild game was plentiful, consisting of deer, bears, wolves, and fish which were plentiful in the river Speed. They used to tell us children that at times the wolves would gather around the house in such numbers in the night, and put up such a howl, that the windows would rattle. My father's family consisted of eight children, namely Annie, John, Sarah, Jacob N., Mary, Martha, Peter and Hannah. For a more detailed account of dates of births, to whom married, date of marriage, dates of death, and age at the time of death, see family records. They were evidently all born in the log house, except myself, and my sister Hannah, who were the youngest in the family, from the fact that I had the honor of being the first child born in the new house, which is still standing. It is a house built up of hewed cedar logs, and was in later years lathed and plastered on the outside. Susannah Cober, one of father's sisters, was born June

4th, 1813, and married to Reverend Neils Peter Holm November 13th, 1832. He was a brother to my mother. They settled on Lot 6, in the third concession of Puslinch, where their eleven children were born, namely Rachel, Elizabeth, Daniel, Susan, Anne, Eve, Margaret, Samuel, Maria, Martha and Peter.

Jacob Cober, my father's youngest brother, and the second youngest in the family, was born July 8th, 1815, and was married November 6th, 1838 to Mary Groh, who was born October 12th, 1819. They had a family of twelve children, namely Catherine, Susan, Solomon, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, John, Annie, Rebecca, Eve, Matilda and Isaac. They lived on Lot. 5, on the third concession of Puslinch. My father used to tell us that for a period of a few years his parents lived on the same Lot 5, and from the fact that Jacob got his wife from Waterloo, it would seem quite reasonable to suppose that when he first came to Puslinch he was a single man. So it might be that my grandparents came to Puslinch at or near the same time that my father and Uncle Neil P. Holm did. However, this part is only my own supposition. My grandparents in a short time probably moved back to Markham again, and until their death lived with one or the other of their daughters and are both buried on the third line of Vaughan in what is known as the Cober cemetery. My father and mother, Neil P. Holm and wife and Jacob Cober and wife are all buried in the Union cemetery which is in the northeast corner of Jacob Cober's farm, Lot 5, where the Union church stands, which was built in 1875.

My grandparents and Grandmother Holm and their whole family which consisted of ten children, namely, Philip, John, Henry, Paul, Reverend Peter Neil or Reverend Neils Peter, Nancy, Daniel, Elizabeth, Molly and Jacob, also moved from Vaughan Township and settled on Lot No. 1, which adjoined the townships of Waterloo and Puslinch and which is also the county line between Waterloo and Wellington. This was the farm adjoining my father's. Just what year they settled here I cannot tell. Grandmother died October 11th, 1858, when I was five years old, but I remember it well. Grandfather died January 12th, 1865, at the age of 90 years, 2 months and 24 days. Grandfather was the first one to be buried in a coffin and rough box. They are both buried in Wanner's cemetery.

My Uncle Peter Neils Holm had a saw-mill and afterwards also built the stone grist-mill, which for many years went by the name of Holm's Mill. Peter's son ran this mill for a good

many years. It afterwards changed hands, and was called Kribs' Mill. During this time it was changed from the old stone to the roller process. I think it now goes by the name of Zryd's Mill. It was first run by water power from a dam just across the township in Puslinch. This dam was supplied by the outlet from Puslinch Lake, but in the course of time David Holm built a dam across the river Speed about the year 1875. The writer with a yoke of oxen helped to get out the timber for it.

The foregoing is a short history of the Cober and Holm families which I have written as stated in the beginning but I am not certain as to the correctness of every detail. I have given it as correct as I could from my own knowledge, and what I could gather from other sources.



THE VILLAGE OF SHAKESPEARE, PERTH COUNTY

Mrs. A. M. Fraser

This is a small, thriving village, located halfway between New Hamburg and Stratford on the original main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Ninety to one hundred years ago it was known as Bell's Corners, after the first Bell family who settled there. The name persisted until after 1850. "Smith's Canada," published in 1851, speaks of Bell's Corners as a small settlement on the Huron Road, leading from Wilmot Township to Goderich, now Provincial Highway No. 7. It is the boundary line between the townships of North and South Easthope, in the County of Perth.

There is, or was in 1850, another village called Bell's Corners, near Bytown, now Ottawa.

Change of the name of the village to Shakespeare was probably about coincident with the coming of the railway which was opened through to Stratford in 1856.

The first Post Office in Shakespeare was kept by a man named Mitchell in a small frame building, which stood on the site of the present Shakespeare Hotel. The office was moved to another small building when George Brown was appointed Postmaster. This latter building has been used for a number of

different purposes and is still standing, well preserved, next to the home of the Misses Amelia and Minnie Brown, daughters of the late George Brown. Another Post Office building and a brick hotel were burnt down about forty years ago. A beautiful church now occupies the site of this hotel and a fine white brick building, next to Herold's store, was built for the Post Office.

On the site of Herold's store there was formerly a large frame building containing a pool room, a tailor shop and other work shops. The property was bought by Steve Capling and again changed hands when the store was built.

At one time there were three licensed hotels in Shakespeare, all doing a flourishing business.

There were no concrete walks in the old days. The sidewalks, here as elsewhere, were of pine plank and the cause of many a sliver in the feet of the village children who mostly ran barefoot all summer.

The first grist-mill in the village was built by a man named McIntosh and did a good business with the farmers in the surrounding country until it was destroyed by fire.

The building now owned by J. Steckly, at one time the property of Jas. Donaldson, Sr., was built for a mill, but after Mr. Donaldson bought it he reduced its height considerably and made it into a fine comfortable dwelling.

The first church, a frame building which the older local inhabitants will remember, near the present manse, was built eighty-one years ago by J. Donaldson and David Campbell. While construction was proceeding, the weather turned very cold and it was decided to put on a temporary roof and so leave the building until spring; but a strong wind blew off the improvised roof. The workmen proceeded and completed the exterior of the building on Christmas Eve.

The first school in the village was built on ground directly adjacent to the present one. There have only been these two local school buildings.

The writer remembers six blacksmith shops which are no more: One a little west of C. McClary's; another on the site of J. Thompson's house; a third where Miss Belle Bell's house was built; Minchin's blacksmith and wagonshop on the site of H.

Herold's house; Thomson and Clapperton west of Mrs. Ellen Baker's and another where Jas. Anderson's house is.

In the present day of cars and trucks, James Staddelman has the only blacksmith shop in Shakespeare.

Wagonmaker Minchin's only son was Dr. David John Minchin who, after graduation at Toronto University in 1885, began a practice in Kitchener which he maintained for thirty years, until his death in February, 1915. Dr. John McGillawee, for fifteen years Medical Health Officer of Kitchener, was also from Shakespeare near where he was born on a farm. He died in February, 1924. Both Dr. Minchin and Dr. McGillawee are buried in the Shakespeare cemetery, about half a mile from the village. Dr. P. Whiteman had for many years an extensive practice in Shakespeare and among a large circle of surrounding farmers. In his later years, he lived in Kitchener.

Where is now Grattan's garage, there was formerly a large store, buying headquarters for Shakespeare and the surrounding country. It was kept by Edmund Caircross who eventually moved to New Hamburg. The store, a blacksmith shop, barber shop and doctor's office were burnt to the ground about twenty years ago.

The Institute Hall was originally a tannery. After shutting down of small tanneries throughout the country, the building was taken over by the Independent Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Good Templars. It now belongs to the Shakespeare branch of the Women's Institute, and has been greatly changed and improved.

Shakespeare for a time had a weekly newspaper named "The Maple Leaf," which gave a lot of information for the subscription price.

The village not so many years ago had a very good brass band, nearly all of the members of which have passed. There were good football and baseball teams and, sixty or seventy years ago, even an occasional game of lacrosse with the Indians still more or less roaming about, or from the Grand River reservation. There were also horse races, and a good race track near the station road.

SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

Post Office Established about 1853.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
George Brown	X	1916
Miss Viola Brown	12- 6-1916	6- 8-1919
A. M. Fraser	23-10-1919	20-12-1929
J. D. Fisher	22- 4-1930	

X—The Department has no information as to whether George Brown was the first Postmaster. His name appears in a list of Postmasters for 1861.



POSTMASTERS OF WATERLOO COUNTY

Contributed by the Deputy Postmaster General

A list giving the names and dates of the appointment of the different postmasters at various post offices in the County of Waterloo has been secured from the Deputy Postmaster General. In some cases the department is not able to supply complete information as the records of many years ago are rather incomplete.

KITCHENER

Established October 6th, 1842, under the name of Berlin.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Davidson	6-10-1842	7- 3-1861
Wm. Jaffray	1- 5-1862	28- 9-1896
Chas. F. Niehaus	4- 5-1897	2- 4-1915
H. F. Boehmer	2- 4-1915	1- 7-1919
E. H. Lindner	1-10-1919	28- 2-1929
H. M. Schaub	1- 4-1929	22-11-1932
F. C. P. Davey	1-12-1932	12- 9-1935
T. H. Hackborn	13- 9-1935	

The name of the office was changed to Kitchener on 1-9-1916.

The public building previous to the one now in existence at Kitchener was erected in 1884.

WATERLOO

Established on October 6th, 1831.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
D. Snyder	6-10-1831	9- 6-1862
C. Kumpf	1- 7-1862	10- 1-1905
George Diebel	7- 2-1905	15-11-1922
A. P. McDonald	26-11-1923	11- 1-1928
A. L. Schmuck	2- 6-1928	22- 7-1933
C. Dotzert	6-12-1933	

BRESLAU

Established May 1st, 1856.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Cyrus Erb	1- 5-1856	19-12-1862
Ephraim Erb	1- 1-1864	2- 7-1869
M. Moyer	1- 9-1869	1882
H. Gerster	1-10-1882	10- 4-1884
Jos. Bieth	1- 4-1884	14- 2-1889
F. Schaefer	1- 5-1889	11- 7-1901
A. M. Bechtel	1-10-1901	11- 6-1904
Miss A. Bechtel	1- 9-1904	8- 8-1906
J. C. Shantz	1-11-1906	24- 4-1928
N. H. Cressman	19- 8-1928	

ST. JACOBS

Established February 6th, 1852.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Joseph Eby	6- 2-1852	19- 3-1860
H. M. Finlayson	1- 6-1860	4- 8-1862
I. E. Bowman	1-10-1862	14- 4-1864
J. S. Smith	1- 5-1864	17- 4-1865
John L. Wideman	1- 7-1865	24- 6-1909
W. H. Winkler	1- 7-1909	

ELMIRA

Established on August 6th, 1849, under name of West Woolwich.
Name changed on September 1st, 1866.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Edward Bristow	No information	28- 1-1857

Henry Christman	1- 4-1857	30- 7-1863
Peter Winger	1-10-1863	July 1889
J. Ruppel	1-10-1889	14-12-1912
Philip Christman	19- 3-1913	13- 7-1921
O. W. Weichel	21- 9-1921	

PRESTON

Established on February 6th, 1837.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Adam Ferrie, Jr.	6- 2-1837	No information
Jacob Hespeler	No information	2- 4-1857
Conrad Nispel	5- 4-1859	6- 2-1884
Carl Nispel	1- 4-1884	18- 5-1940
Ross W. Veitch	2- 1-1941	

The appointment of Mr. Veitch brings to an end the Nispel name which has been connected with this office for 81 years. Charles Nispel, retiring postmaster, received his appointment on March 24, 1884. He succeeded his father, Conrad Nispel, who was in charge for 25 years.

Four Postmasters

While there has been postal service in Preston for 103 years, there have been only four postmasters.

Adam Ferrie, Jr., was the first postmaster. He held the position for 14 years and was succeeded by Jacob Hespeler, founder of the Town of Hespeler. Eight years later Conrad Nispel took over the duties and remained in office until his death when he was succeeded by his son, Charles.

HESPELER

Established on May 6th, 1851, under the name of New Hope.
Name changed October 1st, 1858.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Conrad Nahrgang	6- 5-1851	8-1868
Mrs. E. Nahrgang	1- 9-1868	2-11-1869
John Chapman	3-11-1869	29- 1-1879
G. E. Chapman	1- 4-1879	15- 5-1904
C. M. Schultz	1- 7-1904	3- 7-1937
N. Urstadt	15-11-1938	

GALT

The name of the office appears in "A Post Office Directory for Canada," published in Montreal by Lovell & Gibson in 1848.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
John Davidson	X	12-1877
Wm. Quarrie	10- 1-1878	18- 8-1887
Thos. Cowan	1-10-1887	10-1898
W. S. Turnbull	1- 3-1899	4-1919
J. A. McIntosh	21- 7-1919	

X—Name appears in 1861 list of Postmasters.

AYR

Established August 6th, 1840.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
James Jackson	6- 8-1840	
Robert Wyllie	X	20- 9-1875
John Wyllie	1-11-1875	21-12-1901
M. Robson	1- 2-1902	16- 1-1903
John G. Watson	1- 3-1903	11-10-1918
John W. Watson	27-12-1918	

X—Name appears in 1861 list of Postmasters.

BADEN

Established September 1st, 1854.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Jacob Beck	1- 9-1854	7-1879
Wm. Beck	11-11-1879	14- 3-1881
E. H. Boye	17- 5-1881	11-1890
F. Holwell	1-12-1890	2-11-1916
Miss E. Holwell	8-12-1916	29-12-1920
H. C. Schumm	18- 2-1921	

NEW HAMBURG

Established May 6th, 1851.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Scott	6- 5-1851	30- 7-1857
Andrew Ross	1-12-1857	28- 5-1864
Christian Ernst	1- 7-1864	3- 5-1898

Jacob Laschinger	1- 8-1898	12- 7-1917
Joseph F. Rau	21- 9-1917	8- 6-1926
Miss E. M. Steinberg	28- 4-1927	

WELLESLEY

Established June 6th, 1851.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Brown	6- 6-1851	No information
John Zoeger	1- 7-1854	6-12-1880
Wm. Morton	1- 2-1881	1- 1-1899
J. G. Reiner	1- 3-1899	16- 5-1900
George Bellinger	1- 6-1900	9- 1-1914
Jacob B. Miller	1-10-1914	7- 2-1937
Miss Margaret Miller	16- 4-1937	

BRIDGEPORT

Established August 6th, 1852.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
J. A. Mackie	6- 8-1852	No information
A. Davison	No information	1- 7-1854
P. N. Tagge	21- 3-1854	18- 1-1864
E. Elry	1- 4-1864	4- 6-1878
J. E. Shantz	1- 7-1878	1883
H. A. Sheuermann	1- 7-1883	24- 2-1888
J. H. Zinker	1- 3-1888	13- 4-1900
H. Shade	1- 6-1900	13- 5-1913
Thos. Nobes	24- 6-1913	14- 7-1914
J. B. Pomeroy	25- 9-1914	5- 4-1915
E. C. Shantz	25 5 1915	5-10-1928
O. J. Gastmeier	30- 1-1929	9- 6-1938
W. B. Shantz	23- 6-1938	



COURTLAND AVENUE SCHOOL

In 1886 the accommodation in the Central School (now Suddaby School), became inadequate, the twelve rooms all occupied and over-crowding threatened, whereupon the Board selected a site on Agnes Street and at a cost of \$4,000.00 erected thereon a four-room brick school in which two divisions were



COURTLAND AVENUE SCHOOL

opened in the fall of the year with Miss Maggie Hyndman as head teacher. Two years later a third division was opened and a fourth the next year, 1889, with Miss Jennie Thompson as principal.

One year later the overcrowding cry was again heard and, to give the necessary relief, the Board erected a four-room school on Courtland Avenue at a cost of \$4,500.00. The tenders for the work had been called for at the February meeting of the Board and the building was ready for occupation by September of that year. Three divisions were opened as soon as ready and Miss Mary Cairnes was appointed principal. She resigned at the end of the month and Miss Edith Mathieson was appointed principal in her stead. Miss Mathieson resigned January 21st, 1891, and Miss M. B. Tier, who had had charge of Division V of the Central School was appointed head mistress of the school. The assistant teachers were Miss Austin and Miss Tillie E. Reid. Miss Tier continued in the position of principal to the end of 1904.

In 1892 a Kindergarten class was opened in the school with Mrs. S. L. Martin in charge.

By the end of 1892 every room in the school had its full complement of pupils.

In 1893 the first trained Kindergartner, Miss S. H. Ayres, was engaged for Courtland Avenue School.

In 1896 further school accommodation was found necessary and the Board after some deliberation finally decided to add four rooms to the Agnes Street School and develop the grounds. Two rooms were occupied before the end of 1897.

By the year 1903 the same old question, inadequate accommodation, confronted the School Board. Population in the town was still rapidly increasing, the schools all filled and additional accommodation required as soon as practicable.

Finally it was decided to proceed with the erection of eight additional classrooms, four at Courtland Avenue School and four at Margaret Avenue School. These two additions cost in round figures \$16,000.00.

The year 1905 opened with the appointment of Mr. Arthur Foster, as principal of Courtland Avenue School and one month later Mr. J. F. Carmichael was appointed principal of Margaret Avenue School.

The Courtland Avenue School staff consisted of Mr. Arthur Foster, principal, assisted by Miss M. B. Tier, Miss Mary Fenton, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Emma Reuter, Miss Minnie Levan, and Miss Susie H. Ayres. Miss D. A. Cook was appointed in September of that year.

On January 1st, 1912, Mr. Foster was transferred to Central School as principal and Mr. Peter Fisher, who had been first assistant at Central School, was appointed principal of Courtland Avenue School. Mr. Fisher continued as principal until December 31st, 1917, when he resigned to go into other work.

On January 1st, 1912, the staff of Courtland Avenue School consisted of Mr. P. Fisher, principal, assisted by Miss Bessie Munn, Miss Emma Reuter, Miss C. L. Brown, Miss Annie Waugh, Miss M. Dowswell, Miss Grace Waugh, and Miss Grace Campbell. Miss Mulloy was appointed subsequently as Kindergarten Assistant.

Mr. W. G. Bain followed Mr. Fisher as principal for one and a half years when he resigned, and Miss Olive Mathews was appointed principal from September 1st, 1919. After one year Miss Matthews resigned and Mr. Bain was reappointed principal of the school and continued in that position until September, 1927, when he was transferred to King Edward School as principal. Mr. Bain remained as principal there until his untimely passing on March 31st, 1932.

After Mr. Bain left Courtland Avenue School, Mr. Stanley Hodgins became principal until September 1st, 1937, when he was transferred to Victoria School upon the retirement of Mr. J. F. Carmichael. Mr. W. Gordon Loney was appointed principal of Courtland Avenue School, September 1st, 1937.

By the year 1928 the school population of the City had increased very appreciably and additional accommodation was again required. The Courtland Avenue District had been built up and to meet requirements the School Board decided on another building program. Plans were prepared by Mr. B. A. Jones, Architect, for the renovation of the existing portion of Courtland Avenue School and for the addition of eight classrooms, as well as for the installation of adequate heating, lighting and ventilating systems and the grading of the grounds.

The general contract for the work was given to Dunker Bros., the plumbing and heating contract was given to Wm. Knell & Co., the electrical work was done by Messrs. Mattell &

Bierwagen, and the painting work was done by Mr. A. Bindernagel.

On Augus 23rd, 1928, the Board made arrangements for a loan of \$70,000.00 to cover the cost of the addition to the school. On December 29th, 1928, the building inspector of the City reported the cost of the new building and equipment at \$92,000.00. Including the grading of the grounds the total cost was \$94,297.00.

During the building of the new school, pupils were taught at nearby schools. In September the newest portion of the building was occupied but the old section was not ready until after the New Year. The name Courtland Avenue School was retained.

In its equipment and general accommodation the school cannot fail in its appeal to the children so fortunate as to be under the influence of such pleasant surroundings. Every day on entering its portals, both teachers and pupils alike will be thankful that their lot has been cast amid such pleasant and inspiring environment, of which all must reap the benefit.

The present staff consists of the following:

Mr. W. Gordon Loney, Principal;
Mr. I. M. Kirkness;
Mr. J. C. McClelland (on leave with C.A.S.F.);
Miss Grace White;
Miss Beatrice Uttley;
Miss Kae McColman;
Miss Jennie King;
Miss Venona Asmussen;
Miss Elva Wildfong;
Miss Nan Cameron;
Miss Reta Christner;
Miss Catherine Heath;
Miss Nettie Donald (on leave for illness);
Miss Hattie Ellis;
Miss Elizabeth Koch (part time Kindergarten Assistant).

In February, 1939, a Home and School Club was organized for Courtland Avenue School District. Mrs. W. G. Dark was elected the first President. The organization has been successful in arousing the co-operation and interest of the parents in its work.

—P. Fisher.

THE STEDMAN DEED

The Society has in its collection an interesting document in the grant of land by His Majesty the King to Philip Stedman, registered in the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 16th, 1793. This deed is written on parchment with large seal appended. Owing to the writing having become dim with age a transcription has been secured and is given below. The historical data is also given. Copy of the original deed signed by Joseph Brant and sachems and war chiefs appeared in the Society's Report of 1914 with a photo copy of the signatures.

In 1784 the British Government gave its friends and allies, the Six Nation Indians, a strip of land six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from Lake Erie to the falls of the river at Elora and containing over half a million acres. This land, which is now one of the most valuable and productive areas in the Province, was at that time a wilderness.

After the land came into possession of the Indians they used it merely as a hunting-ground. The only portion which they made any attempt to cultivate is what is now called the Indian Reserve a few miles below Brantford. The lands on the upper reaches of the Grand, the Indians, after keeping for about a dozen years, expressed a desire to sell. They sold to Philip Stedman of Fort Erie on March 2nd, 1795, the block of land afterwards known as the township of Dumfries, giving him the deed signed by Joseph Brant, sachems and chiefs.

A Crown Patent granted in 1798 was required to validate Stedman's title. After Stedman's death there were a number of transfers till the land was finally purchased by Hon. Thomas Clarke of Stamford in 1811. Clarke turned over the land the same year to William Dickson probably under agreement of sale, the deed not being given till July 3rd, 1816. The land acquired by Dickson was a block a little more than twelve miles square, containing 94,305 acres. The southern boundary crossed the Grand River at the point where it is joined by the Nith, the place being known as "Forks of the Grand River." The price paid for the land, including the assumption of a mortgage, is said to have been £24,000 which, reckoned in Halifax currency would amount to \$96,000. Mr. Dickson with characteristic energy set about the work of settlement, assisted by a young

Pennsylvanian, Absalom Shade, who had qualifications for leadership in a backwoods community.

(Extract from 1916 Report, p. 30).

GRANT

by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

to

PHILIP STEDMAN

Of Block Number One on the Grand River, Township of North and South Dumfries, Waterloo County, Ontario, containing 94,305 acres.

DATED 5th February, 1798

REGISTERED 16th March, 1798

Lib. Bii. Fol. 13.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

UPPER CANADA

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

GREETING;

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents may come,

KNOW YE that in consideration of the early attachment to our cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained we were pleased to direct that a convenient tract of land under our protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who had either lost their settlements within the Territories of the American States or might wish to retire from them to the British and that in pursuance of Our Royal Pleasure Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Frederic Haldimand some time Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon and General and Commander in Chief of Our Forces in the said Province and the territories thereof did at the desire of many of our faithful Allies purchase a tract of land from the Indians situate between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie and did in

our name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nations Indians as might wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the River commonly called Pus or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose, six miles deep from each side of the River beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River which they and their posterity were to enjoy forever, which authority and permission was given under the hand and seal of the said Sir Frederick Haldimand and dated at Our Castle of Saint Lewis the 25th day of October, 1784, and in the 25th year of Our Reign. But because as it is said of the settling of the lands near to and round about the said River by Our Subjects, the hunting grounds of the Indians there settled now scarcely afford the means of support and are likely to become more and more contracted by an increase of our people and because the Chief, Warriors and people of the Five Nations being well assured of our benevolent intentions towards them and their posterity, having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said land as are now as hunting grounds entirely useless, have therefore humbly besought us to dispose of the same and for that purpose the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations have by their brother, Captain Joseph Brant, their attorney duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of a Power of Attorney by them for that special purpose made by an Instrument signed and sealed by him for himself and them as their attorney and as binding their posterity, surrendered, relinquished and quitted claim to their possessions of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in a certain schedule to the said Instrument of Surrender and relinquishment annexed which they held of Us by the authority aforesaid and have further besought us to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said schedule mentioned for the several and respective considerations to the said lands annexed in the said schedule which they are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same as will more fully appear in and by the said Instrument signed and sealed in virtue of the power aforesaid by the said Captain Joseph Brant as well for himself as for the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations in the presence of Our Executive Council, dated at York in Our Province of Upper Canada, the fifth day of February in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign and presented to Our Trusty and Well Beloved Peter Russell, President of and administering Our Govern-

ment in the name of the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Nation and enregistered in the Registry of Our said Province.

AND WHEREAS PHILIP STEDMAN named in the said schedule as a person recommended to us for a grant of land not exceeding ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres, having secured or given security for the payment of Eight thousand eight hundred and forty-one pounds Provincial Currency to the Honourable David W. Smith, Captain William Claus and Alexander Stewart, Esquire in trust for the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations as an equivalent for so much of the said land surrendered and relinquished by them.

THEREFORE FURTHER KNOW YE that we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto Philip Stedman and his heirs and assigns forever, a certain parcel or tract of land, being Block Number One situate on the Grand River, containing by admeasurement Ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres be the same more or less, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being under the reservations, limitations and conditions hereinafter expressed, which said ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows (that is to say) beginning at a point of land which constitutes the fork of the Grand River, a small distance to the northward of Dundas Street, from thence south 77 degrees west to the westernmost boundary of the Indian lands 250 chains more or less, from thence along the said westernmost boundary, north 16 degrees west to a certain tract of land (which has been called Block Number Two) 980 chains more or less, then north 77 degrees east across the Indian tract 960 chains more or less, to the easternmost boundary line of the said tract, thence south 16 degrees east 980 chains more or less, thence south 77 degrees west 710 chains more or less to the place of beginning.

AND WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" it is declared that "no grant of lands

hereafter to be made, shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands to be allotted and appropriated solely to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province in respect of the lands to be thereby granted."

NOW KNOW YE that we have caused an allotment or appropriation of thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres and one-seventh to be made in a certain tract of land to the westward of the Six Nations land in the rear of the land reserved for the future disposition of the Crown in respect of the County of Lincoln, being in the proportion of one to seven of the lands hereby granted as and for a reserve and to and for the sole use, benefit and support of a Protestant Clergy, being as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit and being as nearly as circumstances and the nature of the case will admit of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same is allotted and appropriated and as nearly as the same can be estimated equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so hereby granted as aforesaid.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said parcel or tract of land to him the said Philip Stedman, his heirs and assigns forever. Saving nevertheless to us, our heirs and successors all mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, iron and coal that shall or may now or hereafter be found on any part of the said parcel or tract of land hereby given and granted as aforesaid. And saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees that shall or may now or hereafter grow or be growing on any part of the said parcel or tract of land so hereby granted as aforesaid.

PROVIDED also that if at any time or times hereafter the lands so hereby given and granted to the said Philip Stedman and his heirs shall come into the possession and tenure of any person or persons whomsoever either by virtue of any Deed of Sale conveyance, enfeoffment or Exchange or by gift, inheritance, descent, devise or marriage, such person or persons shall within twelve months next after his, her or their entry into and possession of the same, take the oaths prescribed by law before some one of the Magistrates of our said Province and a Certificate of such oaths having been taken, shall cause to be recorded in the Secretary's office of the said Province.

In Default of all or any of which said conditions, limitations

and restrictions, this said grant and everything herein contained shall be and we do hereby declare the same to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever and the land hereby granted and every part and parcel thereof shall revert to and become vested in us, our heirs and successors in like manner as if the same had never been granted, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of our Province.

Witness, the Honourable Peter Russell, President Administering the Government of our said Province, this fifth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight and in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command of His Honour in Council — P.R.

Entered in the Auditors Office, 5th February, 1798,

(signed) Peter Russell, Auditor General.

(signed) Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

Registered 16th March, 1798.

This Instrument is recorded in Lib. A, Fol. 8.



SHANTZ FAMILY REUNION

More than 2,500 descendants of Jacob Shantz, who came to Pennsylvania in 1737, after being driven out of the Rhine Valley by religious persecutors, crowded Waterloo Park on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1940, for the monster Shantz reunion.

The reunion, one of the largest of the Shantz family ever held in Canada, was the fourth since 1913, when the first was arranged. The second reunion was held in 1930 and the third in 1935. The Canadian Shantz family now plans to unite every five years.

Attending from the greatest distance was Charles Shantz, a resident of the State of Arizona. Mrs. A. Lewis of Warren, Ohio, after a delightful rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," told the large gathering that she "left home at 2.30 a.m. in order to get to the reunion in time."

Frank Shantz, Kitchener, was re-elected president of the reunion executive. Also reappointed were Lincoln Shantz, vice-president, E. J. Shantz, secretary, and Percy Shantz, treasurer.

Reviewing the history of the family President Shantz pointed out that while the Canadian section has only been holding reunions since 1913 there have been reunions of the American Shantz family for more than a century.

The speaker referred to a record in the State House in Switzerland from which country Jacob Shantz emigrated, indirectly, to America in 1737. The record in question when translated according to President Shantz, read "Jacob Tschantz asked of the authorities permission to emigrate . . . which was granted."

Further records found in family papers revealed that Jacob Shantz left his native country due to religious persecution and came to America, settling in what is now Pottstown, Pa., where he is buried.

According to records in possession of the family the foundation of the old Shantz home in Switzerland contained three dates chiselled in stone, viz. 1589, 1725 and 1813, indicating the age of the family.

A historian of the family has collected some 15,000 names of descendants of Jacob Shantz, which have been embodied in a 1,250-page typewritten history.

After the first members of the family came to Canada their accounts of their visits back to Pennsylvania induced many more to come.

President Shantz expressed loyalty and gratitude on behalf of the entire clan to King and Country and to the Canadian Government. "I had the honor and pleasure of attending public school with Premier King," he added.

Pointing out that the Shantz clan is now so large that members are of several religious denominations, many Mennonites, Rev. S. S. Shantz, Kitchener, himself a Mennonite minister, lauded Canada for its privileges and liberties.

The reunion was welcomed to Waterloo by Reeve W. D. Brill on behalf of Mayor McKersie, who was unable to attend. A collection taken up during the afternoon program was donated to the Red Cross Society after expenses were paid.

—Waterloo Chronicle.



SHERIFF MOSES SPRINGER



JOHN H. RUPPEL



COL. D. G. MacINTOSH

REVEREND A. M. HAMILTON, M.A.

Active in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for more than half a century and one of the oldest clergymen in Canada, Reverend A. M. Hamilton, M.A., died at his home in Guelph on March 30th, 1940, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

He was born October 6th, 1841, near Camden, New York State and came to Ontario with his parents in 1846, settling near Onondaga Village. He attended school in a log house near the home of Reverend William Ryerson, a brother of Egerton Ryerson.

From 1861 to 1862 he taught school at Butcher's Corners, about five miles south of Brantford. Later he entered Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, graduating in 1873. He was ordained into the ministry a short time later.

From 1877 to 1917, a period of forty years, Reverend Hamilton was pastor of Chalmer's Church, Winterbourne, on the early history of which as also of the village and district generally, he gave an interesting paper to the Waterloo Historical Society in 1919.

Although he had officially retired twenty years ago, he frequently supplied pulpits throughout Wellington County even after he had passed his ninetieth year. On his ninety-eighth birthday he took part in the service at Chalmer's United Church, and a few days later conducted a baptismal service at Niagara Falls for his first great-grandchild.

J. R. Hamilton of Hanover, a son, and Mrs. Robert McCracken of Guelph, a daughter, survive.

—Globe and Mail.



DAVID GRAHAM McINTOSH, K.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Graham McIntosh, K.C., a member of the legal firm of Sims, McIntosh, Schofield and Sims, died at his home, Kitchener, April 12th, 1940, following a lengthy illness. News of his death was received with shock and deep regret over the community in which he played a prominent part for more than a score of years.

Born in Toronto on August 2nd, 1889, a son of David T. and Emma J. (Meharg) McIntosh, he was educated at St. Andrew's College and received his Arts degree at Toronto University in 1911, later entering Osgoode Hall.

He was called to the bar in 1914 after reading law with Masten, Starr and Spence. In 1929 he was created a King's Counsel. He joined the legal firm of Sims and Bray in 1918.

Known throughout Ontario as a valued member of the legal profession, he early in his career gained an enviable reputation for thoroughness and his knowledge of the law. He was eminent as a counsel and outstanding for his court work in many prominent cases before the local courts, and also in many parts of Ontario.

In addition to his legal career, Lieut.-Colonel McIntosh was active for years in military circles, being a former Officer Commanding of the North Waterloo Regiment, later the Scots Fusiliers of Canada.

Colonel McIntosh joined the 108th Regiment in December, 1914, and was granted a commission in February, 1915. Two months later he enlisted with the 34th Battalion C.E.F. and went to England with that unit in October. In June, 1916, he proceeded to France to join the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and was serving with this unit when he was seriously wounded and gassed at the Battle of Courcellette in September. He was invalided back to Canada in December, 1916, and spent the most of 1917 convalescing at Byron Military Hospital near London, Ont. After leaving the hospital, he was posted to the Western Ontario Regiment with which he served for the balance of the war. For a time he was attached to the Staff at District Headquarters at London and he was demobilized in January, 1919.

When the North Waterloo Regiment was organized in 1923, Colonel McIntosh joined as a company commander and in 1925 he succeeded Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Scruton, M.C., as Officer Commanding. He commanded the Regiment for five years, transferring to the Reserve of Officers in October, 1930.

It was Colonel McIntosh who was largely responsible in bringing about the change in the name of the local unit from the North Waterloo Regiment to the Scots Fusiliers of Canada in 1927 during his command.

Politically Colonel McIntosh was a Conservative and was

a past president of the North Waterloo Conservative Association.

Colonel McIntosh was a member of the board of governors of St. Andrew's College, a past president of the Waterloo County Bar Association, member of the Military Institute, Toronto, and also of the St. Andrew's Society. He was a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Rotary Club, the Granite Club and Grand River Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

On April 25th, 1918, Colonel McIntosh married Mary C. Kranz, daughter of the late Carl Kranz. He is survived by his wife and three sons, Duncan, Charles and Douglas. His brother, Dr. Duncan McIntosh, predeceased him a number of years ago.



HON. SAMUEL MERNER

Samuel Merner was born January 19, 1823, in Reichenbach, Canton. Berne, Switzerland, the son of Jacob Merner and Susan Schluchter. He was educated in the Reichenbach public schools up to fourteen years of age, when, in 1837, the Merner family migrated to Canada. There were seven sons and three daughters in this family which located in Wilmot Township on a bush farm about two miles east of New Hamburg. After engaging in farm work for one year, Samuel Merner served his apprenticeship in the blacksmith's trade for two years in Preston. He then became a journeyman blacksmith and in 1844 established his own shop in New Hamburg. He had to draw his iron and coal by team from Dundas as New Hamburg was a very much isolated centre at that time. He remained in the blacksmith, wagon and carriage business for twelve years and in 1856 sold his business to his brother, Frederick. He then entered the foundry business in New Hamburg and Waterloo and carried on until 1873 when he turned over his foundry in New Hamburg to his oldest son, Simpson, and his Waterloo foundry to his second son, Absalom. The following year he purchased the flour mill in New Hamburg.

By 1881, Samuel Merner was well established in the commercial field. In fact, he was said to be the most prominent commercial man in the county. He owned two farms comprising

400 acres in Wilmot and Wellesley Townships, valued at \$25,000; he retained financial contact with his two foundries; he was associated with the Simpson Furniture Company in Berlin, (later absorbed in the Canada Manufacturing Company, of which he was a director); he was director and president of the Preston Furniture Company; director of the John Hoodless Furniture Warehouse, Hamilton; charter director of the Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, and stockholder in the Economical Fire Insurance Company, Waterloo, and the New Hamburg Wagon Works.

Samuel Merner was particularly prominent in the political field, holding all the municipal offices in New Hamburg at one time or another. In 1862 he was Justice of the Peace. In 1866 he was elected Councillor and served on the Council for 18 years in all, including seven years as Reeve. In 1878 he resigned to become Warden of the County of Waterloo, a position he held a second time in 1896, after he had been elevated to the Senate. He served on the New Hamburg School Board for 10 years, several years as Chairman.

In 1877 he entered the wider field of politics and was defeated in a by-election in South Waterloo for the Ontario Legislature. He ran as a Conservative candidate. The following year he contested a Federal election and defeated the Honorable James Young of Galt by 44 votes. He ran as an Independent candidate on this occasion but favored Macdonald's policy of protection. There was a big celebration in New Hamburg on the night of this victory, September 17, 1878. In the next election contest in 1882, Samuel Merner, M.P., was defeated by a former Member of Parliament, James Livingstone of Baden. In 1887 Samuel Merner was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald.

In 1845, Samuel Merner married Mary Ann Grasser of Wilmot Township. Her parents had migrated from Alsace, France. There were fourteen children of whom the following were living at their father's death: Simpson, Absalom, Ammon, foreman of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Sulam, hotelman at Clifford. Mrs. S. Weber, Waterloo, Mrs. Odbert, Detroit, Mrs. George Hildebrand, Stratford, and Mrs. W. R. Becker, Stratford. His first wife died in 1890. He later married Ellen Fletcher, originally of England.

Senator Merner became a Freemason on August 13, 1864. He served as captain of the militia for many years. He was an

extensive traveller, visiting Switzerland, France, Germany and England on several occasions. He attended the World Exposition in Vienna in 1873.

He continued his commercial enterprises by erecting large blocks of buildings in New Hamburg and the Merner Block and the Brunswick Hotel (now the Windsor House) in Berlin. He surrounded his New Hamburg home with expansive grounds, in which he kept deer. Later he displayed the same specimens in stuffed form. He was a great practical joker. One of his jokes was to tie flowers to what he called his "century plant" after he had informed his friends that the hundredth year had come. By swearing his numerous visitors to secrecy, he was able to maintain the hoax for several days and had a continuous stream of curiosity-seekers to see the phenomenon. On another occasion, he told his friends that he was going to be privileged to have Sir John A. Macdonald as his house guest and advised them to prepare for the event by securing the proper formal clothes. On the specified day they arrived properly attired to pay their respects to this great Canadian. As they entered the gate of the Merner grounds, they were delighted to see the figure of John A. apparently seated on the verandah. On closer inspection, the figure proved to be a bust of the worthy gentleman—a much-prized art possession of the Merner household.

Soon after Senator Merner married his second wife, they took up residence in his apartments in the Brunswick Hotel, Berlin. It was there that he died on Tuesday, August 11, 1908. Senator Merner has always been described as a self-made man, a typical Swiss burgomaster who achieved wealth and distinction in the New World. He was the soul of honesty in business, earning and deserving the soubriquet "Honest Sam." He was not devoutly attached to any one church, although he was brought up in the Evangelical faith. He believed that the greatest virtue lay in "how a man lives his life and acts his part toward his fellow men." Although highly scrupulous himself, he was the victim of unfortunate financial dealings in his later years. So much of his large estate was lost just before his death that he could no longer meet the financial qualifications of senatorship. This must have been a great blow to Mr. Merner, and, while he did not enjoy the best of health in his later years, it probably accounts in part for his sudden death.

—E. H. Devitt, B.A.

MOSES SPRINGER

The life of Moses Springer, an early pioneer of Waterloo County, forms an interesting study. This genial, energetic man was a true son of Waterloo. He was born in this county, lived his entire life in it, knew it, worked for it and loved it.

Of Swedish-English descent, Moses Springer was born near Doon, August 31, 1824. His parents, Benjamin and Mary Ryckman Springer, had come to Canada as children with their United Empire Loyalist parents. His father was a merchant and was burnt out three times by the Indians. When cholera swept through the country in 1834 both parents died leaving a family of eleven children of whom Moses was the youngest.

A lad of ten, he was forced at this time to face the world practically alone. He received many kindnesses in Waterloo County homes and had many happy recollections of life with people who were true friends. As young manhood approached he determined to secure an education. By diligent study and with the kind help of William Collins, a pioneer teacher, he was successful in obtaining a Third Class Certificate, after which he taught school for five years.

While engaged in teaching he studied surveying and became a Provincial Land Surveyor. After seven years in this work he entered mercantile life in the town of Waterloo.

His interest in the affairs of the town in which he lived was expressed in service of many kinds. He was a member of the Public School Board for thirty years; chairman for twenty-five years. In 1857 he was elected first reeve of the village and when Waterloo was incorporated into a town, he was chosen its first mayor.

His genius for organization was seen in his work as one of the organizers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established in 1863. He occupied the office of President of this newly-formed company for seven years.

Moses Springer was also one of the founders of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, established in 1868. A magnetic personality was required to secure the five hundred policies necessary to float the company and he was chosen for this work. By his untiring efforts, the policies were written and the charter was granted in 1868. Associated with him in the

organization of this company were the late Messrs. I. E. Bowman, C. M. Taylor and Dr. Walden.

In 1867 he was chosen standard bearer of the Reform Party in North Waterloo and was elected to the Legislature. While in the Legislature he rendered valuable and important service in connection with the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Scheme and the Crown Land Dues. So satisfactory were his services to the town of Berlin (Kitchener) that he was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain. He remained the representative of North Waterloo for fourteen years, resigning in 1881 to become Sheriff of Waterloo County.

Several years after receiving this appointment, he moved to Berlin (Kitchener) where he died Septembr 5, 1898.

—Miss Hilda Roos.



JOHN H. RUPPEL

John H. Ruppel, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Elmira, died on Sunday morning, June 16th, 1940, at the age of 83 years.

He was the oldest son of the late John Ruppel, Sr. Born in Elmira he lived there all his life.

After graduating from public school he served for a number of years as clerk in his father's stores in Elmira and Flordale. When Elmira was incorporated as a village he received the appointment as clerk. In later years he took over the duties of town clerk and treasurer, continuing in the dual office until January, 1937, when he retired, having completed fifty-three years of service.

He discharged his duties with great ability and had been a conspicuous help to the councils during his term of office. Besides his municipal duties he followed the work of a conveyancer.

Mr. Ruppel was a staunch and life-long member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, acting as organist for nearly sixty-five years until his retirement in 1910. He was leader of the choir for many years.

Ever a lover of good music, Mr. Ruppel led the Elmira band for a long term of years, acting in addition as leader of the Conestogo and St. Jacobs bands, until his increased duties forced him to relinquish some of these charges.

Mr. Ruppel was married to Caroline Cress on August 20th, 1877, and this happy union was blessed with eleven children. In August, 1937, this respected couple had the rare distinction of being privileged to mark the celebration of their diamond wedding anniversary.

Mr. Ruppel was survived by his wife, five daughters, Nettie, Mrs. C. L. Klinck; Lauretta, Mrs. Alvin Brubacher; Lillian, Mrs. M. Herz; Rosetta, Mrs. Rev. O. Lessner, and Flora, Mrs. B. Schulz. One daughter, Stella, predeceased him. The sons were Percy, Louis and Norman of Elmira, Walter of Preston and Arthur of Waterloo. Thirty-two grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren also survive.

—Elmira Signet.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1939-1940

Wooden shoe pegs, various sizes, used up to about 50 years ago in shoemaking. Harry Walters, Breslau Road.

Two pictures, Fire Hall, Recreation Park. Mrs. A. C. Kolb.

Gravy bowl with stand and cover; 8 other sundry pieces including cups, saucer and plates; 2 bonnets; hoopskirt; large velvet handbag. Mrs. Gordon Metcalfe, Kitchener.

Hon. N. O. Hipel (large photo), Minister of Labour and Welfare, Ontario. Hon. N. O. Hipel.

One hundredth anniversary, Zion Evangelical Church. W. H. Breithaupt.

Perambulator, 50 years or more old. A. R. Kaufman, Kitchener.

Percussion musket, time of Fenian Raid; old style auger; concave adze; convex plane, used for making wooden eaves-troughs; marking gauge; bullet mould. Jas. H. Smith, Toronto.

Large photograph of Dr. John Scott. Donated by his grand-daughters, Mrs. S. A. Moore and Miss Helen Scott, Baltimore, Md.

Reprint by Henry Eby, 1840, of letters from Germany to Mennonites in Upper Canada. D. B. Betzner, Kitchener.

Large framed portrait (photo) of D. N. Panabaker. Mrs. D. N. Panabaker, Hespeler.

